McKean County Miner.

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McKean County Miner

L. ROGERS, Proprietor.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Mail via B. N. Y. & P. (Clermont Branch) arrives at 12:15 p. m. and 4:37 p. m., and leaves at 8:35 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.

Mail via B. B. & K. R. R. arrives at 10 a. m. and 6 p. m., and leaves at 7:35 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

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1885

[illegible]

Lodge Directory.

F. & A. M.

McKean Lodge, No. 388, F. & A. M., meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

H. P. BRAWLEY, W. M.

D. M. SMITH, Sec'y.

A. O. U. W.

Smethport Lodge, No. 162, meets every Tuesday evening in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Backus Block.

J. C. GALLEY, M. W.

F. A. POWELL, Recorder.

G. A. R.

Post 67, G. A. R., meets every Thursday evening in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Backus Block.

John Backus, Com.

H. L. Burlingame, Adj't.

I. O. O. F.

Meets every Saturday evening at Backus Hall.

GEO. W. KING, N. G.

W. R. WADSWORTH, Sec'y.

Churches.

METHODIST.—Wm. Bradley, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. every Sunday. Sabbath School immediately after morning services. Class Meeting at 10 a. m. Sunday. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock. S. S. Teacher's Meetings Friday evenings at 7 o'clock. Choir Meetings on Saturday evenings at 7 o'clock.

BAPTIST.—T. R. Evans, pastor. Preaching at half-past 10 a. m. and half-past 7 p. m. Sabbath school directly after morning services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7 p. m. Covenant meetings Saturday before the first Sunday in every month. Lord's Supper every two months. All are welcome.

EPISCOPAL.—J. Hamm McCandless, Rector. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Additional services at 8 a. m., except on first Sunday of each month. Sunday school at 12 m.

ST. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH.—J. J. Cavanaugh, pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. Vespers at 3:30 p. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Borough Officers.

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Ass't Burgess—Frank Moore.
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Constable—H. L. Burlingame.
School Directors—[illegible], M. L. McCoy, [illegible], J. C. Backus, E. L. Keenan, H. C. Wilson.
Justices—G. W. Smith, F. Ford.
Auditors—T. F. Richmond, W. Z. George.
Poundmaster—J. C. [illegible], A. D. Burbank.
Judge of Election—D. J. Gifford.
Inspectors—S. A. Backus, D. M. Smith.
Assessor—Wesley Gifford.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge—A. G. Olmsted, Coudersport, Potter Co.
Associate Judges—Henry Hamlin, Smethport; P. M. Fuller, Bradford.
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State Senator—L. Emery, Jr., Bradford.
Member of Assembly—[illegible], Smethport.
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Sheriff—A. F. [illegible], Smethport.
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County Treasurer—C. R. [illegible], Bradford.
Commissioners—W. D. Galley, Smethport; R. A. [illegible], Eldred; A. Kelly, Smethport.
Commissioners' Clerk—John H. [illegible], Smethport.
Jury Com'rs—D. W. [illegible], E. F. Clark.
Auditors—A. F. [illegible], Thos. Osborne, O. N. Barrett.
Mercantile Appraiser—F. E. [illegible], Eldred.
Coroner—H. A. [illegible], Bradford.
County School Superintendent—M. O. Campbell.
Regular Terms of Court—Fourth Monday in February, May and September, and Third Monday of December.

State.

Governor—Robert E. Pattison.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

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AGENTS Wanted for The Lives of all the Presidents of the U. S. [illegible]

(Continued from last week.)

the energies of the north. About 700,000 were actually available for service. Of all these Grant from his headquarters was to direct the movements. Sherman had succeeded him in the west at Chattanooga with the [illegible] army with which Grant had won his victories before. Grant himself took personal command of the army of the Potomac, the forces that were to move against Richmond. May 4, 1864, this army, under their new commander, marched out of Washington, with their faces to the foe, 130,000 strong. "It was an army," says Lawrence, "that has scarcely been surpassed in efficiency by that of any commander in history." Grant was not an accident any more than the trained army he led was. The military genius that was in him had been naturally developed by his four years' experience of war. "Advancement came to him slowly, naturally and regularly."

The plan of his Richmond campaign was to gradually close in on and worry and starve out Lee's army. At the outset, in the Wilderness, the Confederate general struck him a severe blow. He recovered and pushed on to Spottsylvania.

His aim was not to drive Lee into Richmond, but to keep him out of it. He said: "It will be better to keep the enemy out of the intrenchments of Richmond than to have them go back there." He gave orders meantime for Sheridan to keep the Valley of Virginia a barren waste till the end of the war. It was there Lee drew much of his army supplies. To permit Sheridan to do this, Grant meant to keep the army of Lee constantly engaged and worried at the front, so that none could be spared to go against Sheridan.

Before Spottsylvania the general sent this dispatch back to Washington:

"The enemy hold our front in very strong force, and evince a strong determination to interpose between us and Richmond to the last. I shall take no backward steps. * * * We can maintain ourselves at least, and in the end beat Lee's army, I believe.

"Send to Belle Plain all the infantry you can rake and scrape. With present [illegible] of the armies, 20,000 men can be spared from the defenses of Washington, besides all the troops that have reached there since [illegible]'s departure. Some may also be brought from Wallace's department. We want no more wagons or artillery.

"U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General."

It is characteristic [illegible] No sentry [illegible] were left dawdling about Washington after Grant took hold. Every man he could "rake and scrape" was forced to go on duty. At times, as the general appears to have worried himself greatly about the safety of the [illegible] army of office holders in Washington.

At Spottsylvania there was another bloody fight between Federal and Confederate. Grant sought here to turn the enemy's flank on the road to Richmond. He failed to do so. Apparently he gained no advantage. But after that encounter he sat down and wrote with compressed lips that dispatch which has become historic:

"I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

It was at Spottsylvania that Gen. Hancock made one of his most famous and brilliant charges. Only stopping to take time to call his army into fighting form, Grant pushed on to North Anna. He was stopped again by the skillful movement of Lee. The man whom nothing could discourage changed his direction again and marched his army to Cold Harbor. Lee was already intrenched there in readiness. Grant made an assault on his works. It was unsuccessful. The reader who remembers the newspapers of the time will recall that wise editors made several times this remark: "Grant does not know when he is whipped." Some, too, who had yet faith in him, quoted a saying of the general's wife on one occasion early in the war. That saying, along with so many of her husband's, has also become historic. Said she: "Mr. Grant is a very obstinate man."

Again no advantage had apparently been gained at Cold Harbor. The assault was made on the 3d of June; the splendid army of the Potomac had now had 30 days of incessant fighting. At Cold Harbor Grant lost more men than Lee did.

Again a howl of discouragement and disapproval from civilians and the paper warriors at home. But the cool-headed reader of those days—of course all readers in these days are cool-headed—should look upon the map. If he will do this he will see that every one of these successive positions was one step nearer Richmond. After each Grant intrenched himself one stage nearer the goal. He knew, if the country did not, that after this month of fighting Lee's army must be enfeebled. Behind himself was the great North still, with generous supplies of men and money. He called peremptorily for reenforcements. They were sent him, and his army was filled up to the original full fighting number. His plan from the first had been to besiege Richmond from the south side of the James River. On the 14th of June, 1864, thirty-seven days after it had entered the Wilderness, the army of the Potomac began crossing to the south side of the James. Grant telegraphed to President Lincoln: "Our forces will commence crossing the James today. The enemy show no signs of yet having brought troops to the south side of Richmond. I will have Petersburg secured, if possible, before they get there in much force." To which Lincoln answered back immediately:

"I begin to see it. You will succeed. God bless you all."

Then the General began the same strategy that had been successful at Vicksburg. A scare ran through the paper warriors of Washington and the country. If Grant went south of the James, what could hinder that Lee should run in and capture Washington? As usual, that scare did not matter to the imperturbable man at the head of the army. He meant to keep Lee busy where he was. It was not Richmond, either, at which he was aiming. It was Lee's army. He meant to make the investment of Richmond the siege of an army rather than of a town.

One curious fact, however, that comes out in the retrospect is that the north side of Richmond was never really invested by the Federal forces. From that side the bold Confederate cavalry continually made dashes, "and swept the valley and beat back the Union troops." Thence Early threatened Washington. Grant, on the other hand, was obliged to keep his whole line of communication open behind him while he was slowly and painfully extending his lines to the southward. This was the task before him.

PETERSBURG.

"I will have Petersburg secured if possible," Grant had telegraphed Lincoln. He indeed got his army south of the Potomac before a move was made to defend the town. June 15th the Federal forces stormed Petersburg. The outer works were taken. But some of Grant's subordinates hesitated, delayed, and the day was lost. Lee seized upon the town, and as usual threw up the earth intrenchments and filled them with his best troops, and presented "a powerful fortress in face of the foe." The opportunity was lost. The assault was continued some time with tremendous losses. But on the 18th Grant said: "All has been done that could be done. Now we will rest the men and use the spade for their protection till a new vein can be struck."

So once more the army of the Potomac went to "fighting with the spade." Grant was obliged to extend his lines still farther to the south. The "new vein" the General struck was to get possession of the Weldon railroad. Lee's supplies came by way of this and of the Southside roads. These roads taken, then the Confederate army would be surely starved out.

For the possession of these Grant struggled more than three-quarters of a year. Had he not said: "I shall take no backward steps"? He got possession of the Weldon road first. What then? Once more the eternal earthworks to the south. Cold weather came, and the soldiers built log huts and went into them, with Grant's headquarters still at City Point. Winter wore away in seemingly stupid inactivity before Richmond. The nation grew weary. The only gleam of hope it had had for more than half a year had been the fall of Atlanta, Sept. 2, 1864. Then the people clamored, "Sherman is the only victorious general, the man to lead our armies. Give us Sherman."

GRANT AND SHERMAN.

Yet the fall of Atlanta was only a part of the grand plan Grant himself had made. Sherman ended the task Grant had laid out in the west. War is terrible enough at its best, yet in looking back over our great contest the perfect and abiding friendship of Grant and Sherman gilds one part of the retrospect with a perfect light. Both had [illegible] had been abused and slandered without end, in that amiable way American journalists have of treating their great men. Able writers had even gone to the extent of reporting that one of our greatest generals was an inebriate, the other a lunatic. At this it is remarked that Sherman laughed and remarked:

"Grant stood by me when I was crazy, and I'll stand by him when he's drunk."

From the beginning of the war to the end they worked into each other's hands. Between the two large souls there was not a thought of jealousy or envy. When Grant was appointed commander-in-chief Sherman heard the news in a [illegible] silence at first, [illegible]. Then he said to his friend:

"I cannot congratulate you. The responsibility is too great."

In January, 1865, after the triumphant march to the sea, once more a strong feeling in favor of Sherman arose. Again there were those who said he ought to have been the head. Sherman heard of it and wrote to Grant:

"I have been told that congress meditates a bill to make a lieutenant general for me. I have written to John Sherman to stop it. It would be mischievous, for there are enough rascals who would try to sow differences between us, whereas you and I are now in perfect understanding. I would rather have you in command than anybody else, for you are fair, honest, and have at heart the same purposes that should animate all. I should emphatically decline any commission calculated to bring us into rivalry. * * * I doubt if men in congress fully realize that you and I are honest in our professions of want of ambition."

Probably it would be rather hard for "men in congress" to realize how a public officer of any kind could be wanting in ambition.

Grant wrote back: "[illegible] * * * If you should be [illegible] I would [illegible] I would do all in my power to make our [illegible]."

And the more the faithful Sherman [illegible] and you may rest assured [illegible] and upon me as your staunchest supporter. Your wish is law and a spell to me, and is the feeling that pervades my army."

NEARING THE END.

On the north side a threefold line of fortifications defended Richmond. That was the side which Grant never besieged. A curious fact about these fortifications is that they were built by slave labor. In the first part of the war every owner in the vicinity had been forced to furnish a quota of a third [illegible] of all his slaves for the work.

In the autumn Grant had reenforced his army again. A draft of 500,000 men had been ordered. The middle of September he wrote:

"We ought to have the whole number of men called for by the president in the shortest possible time. Prompt action in filling our armies will have more effect upon the enemy than a victory. * * * The enforcement of the draft and the prompt filling up of our armies will save the shedding of blood to an immense extent."

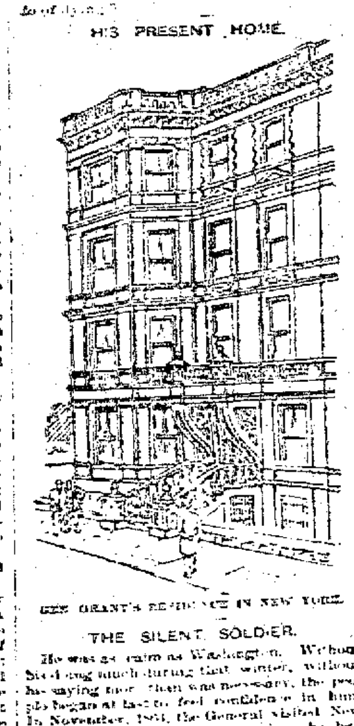
He hesitated at nothing which would further the end in view—the stamping out of the rebellion. Men must be had, draft or no draft.

The fall of Atlanta infused a more hopeful spirit into the northern people. The men called for in the draft were obtained without difficulty.

The forces lay in front of Richmond, apparently doing nothing. Except two or three [illegible] small fights, nothing seemed to be done during the winter. What was Grant about? Yet at this time, when he seemed most inactive, he said, one day, to a foreign officer:

"I feel as sure of capturing Richmond as I do of dying."

HIS PRESENT HOME.



GEN. GRANT'S RESIDENCE IN NEW YORK.

THE SILENT SOLDIER.

He was as calm as Washington. Without [illegible] much during that winter, without his saying more than was necessary, the people began at last to feel confidence in him. In November, 1864, the General visited New York city for the first time since he had traveled thither by stage coach, in the days when he was a student at West Point. He went now to see his children who were at school in New Jersey. Through all his career Grant has been passionately attached to his children. It could not help being noised about that the General of the armies of the United States was present wherever he traveled. To those who asked him of the war he said simply that the end was not far off. The valley of the Shenandoah was a barren waste. In the nature of things Lee's army must soon be starved out. "The Confederacy was a hollow shell, which Sherman was about to penetrate. Old men and boys were pressed into the Confederate ranks. The cradle and the grave had been robbed to repair the losses in the Wilderness and in the western campaigns."

The tide of popularity had so turned in his favor that his journey to New Jersey and back was one triumph, as if victory had already been won. Enormous crowds gathered and cheered him wherever he appeared. In Philadelphia, after an impromptu reception in Independence Hall, he was taken by a private exit to a carriage. But the friendly mob pressed around him and broke the carriage windows open to have the privilege of seeing Grant. From one mouth to another the country over rang the words:

"At last we have found the man able to end the war."

Like President Lincoln months before, they, too, at length "began to see it."

On his way back to camp Grant stopped at Washington. He was preparing to throw off all dead weights for the final struggle. To this end he called at the war office and recommended the mustering out of service of 39 ornamental generals. They were mostly brigadiers, but some major generals were among the lot. To let them down easy, he recommended that numbers of them be permitted to resign. The president reminded him that some of these were his own personal friends. Grant knew that, but he only replied:

"I am satisfied the good of the service will be advanced by their withdrawal."

The winter wore away. Sherman marched to the sea, annihilating, as he went, like the spirit of destruction. Crops, roads, arsenals and factories disappeared in his track as if visited by a tornado. The Confederacy was able to draw no more supplies from that quarter. Fort Fisher had been captured as well, and Thomas had destroyed Hood's army. The fabric Jefferson Davis had built on paper was trembling upon its foundations. Meantime Grant had been silently creeping like a mole with his earthworks, towards the Southside railroad. At last the commander saw that his time was ripe. At the end of March, 1865, he dispatched to Sheridan: "I wish to

"FINISH THIS THING."

Sheridan and Sherman were Grant's favorite generals. The [illegible] military [illegible] in his eyes was [illegible]. These two could catch a plan and carry it out with lightning-like [illegible]. [illegible] themselves, as well, and then off with a whirl and a sweep to execute. Before slower men could get a movement through their heads, with these two—lo! the thing was done.

To Sheridan, therefore, Grant intrusted the work of starting the movement which was to "finish this thing." The task was a welcome one.

"It is to be hoped," said Grant to Secretary Stanton, "that we will have no use for more men than we have now, but the number must be kept up."

He insisted on that to the very end.

FIVE FORKS

Was the beginning of the end. It was fought April 1, 1865, and was one of the most brilliant and bloody engagements of the war. In this fight Sheridan displayed his characteristic qualities. He was as mad with battle-rage as the god of war himself. In the midst of the fight one of his divisions wavered and broke momentarily. Their color-bearer was shot and killed, and their flag had fallen. Sheridan snatched it up in his own hands, and plunged into the fight at the head of the faltering men. After that he flew about like incarnate thunder and lightning. He raged and shook his fist and his sword by turns at them; he drove men who had been wounded back into the front rank. He capped the climax of his rage by then and there relieving Gen. Warren of his command upon the field of battle. But he restored order, and gained the day.

Back at Dabney's saw-mill, Grant, wrapped in his blue overcoat, waited for news of the fight. Day wore on into darkness, and the hours advanced towards midnight. Suddenly the general heard the cheers of the camp through the darkness. He and the two or three staff officers with him knew what the cheers meant. An aide-de-camp rode up and began to tell of the victory. Another followed him, Colonel Horace Porter, riding hard, with foaming horse. He was wild with excitement. Carried away completely, he even clapped the commander-in-chief upon the back as he told the good news.

"Porter, you've been drinking," said a fellow-officer sternly.

But Col. Porter was a teetotaler. His exhilaration was due to joy and not to brandy. The rest of the staff were well nigh as crazy with gladness as himself.

But the immovable commander-in-chief made no demonstrations. He listened to every word, till the whole story was told. Then he arose and went into his tent. He wrote something by the light of a flickering candle within. He came out to the fire again and gave the paper to an orderly. Then he turned to the group of officers and said, calm as a May morning:

"I have ordered an immediate assault along the lines."

The next move was to send the favorable word to President Lincoln. He had come down to City Point, and, with his soul full of anxiety, was waiting for news of the day, good or bad.

Only one hope now remained to Lee. That was to escape by rapid retreat and join Gen. Johnston. The two armies together might still offer a formidable front to the Federal forces. This movement Grant had prepared to forestall. He hurried reenforcements forward to Sheridan, with directions to hold Lee's army at all hazards till the rest should come up. To the fiery little cavalry commander himself he sent word: "An attack is ordered at 4 in the morning at three points on the Petersburg front." To prevent Lee from breaking through Sheridan's lines and escaping south, however, a general bombardment was begun before midnight and continued.

THE SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD AT LAST!

The "immediate assault along the lines" was ordered for Sunday, April 2. Between 8 and 9 that morning the General telegraphed the waiting president:

"Wright has gone through the enemy's line, and now has a regiment tearing up the track on the Southside railroad."

Grant had cut the Southside railroad at last!

The hour had come, and he knew it. He telegraphed the officer at City Point:

"Make no more deliveries of rebel prisoners while the battle is going on."

The reader of the General's history cannot fail again and again to be impressed with his terse, ringing dispatches—every word in its place, and not a word too many; they are like the man. Another dispatch of that great day referred to his favorite Sheridan:

"I have not yet heard from Sheridan, but I have an abiding faith that he is in the right place, and at the right time."

The battleground extended from Five Forks to Petersburg. A terrible assault was made on the latter town. Its earthworks were finally broken through by the famous Sixth corps with Gen. Wright. The last of its defenses to surrender was Fort Gregg. It was held by as brave and devoted a band of men as ever lived. Among them was a host of common teamsters, mounted. They were known in the Confederate army as "Walker's Mules." How Walker's "mules" fought that day is a story to thrill the American heart. Many of these men fought at the last with bayonets and clubbed muskets. Soldiers fell before Petersburg that day as though man's life was worth no more than that of [illegible] insects. The assault on Fort Gregg had been ordered at 1 o'clock in the day. At half past 2 it fell, the last defense of Richmond and a last [illegible]. [illegible]'s men were the first to plant the national colors upon its walls.

THE END.

That morning Gen. Lee hurriedly donned his rich new uniform, with his state dress sword. He knew it was all up with the Southern Confederacy. When it was told him that his works had been carried, he only said:

"It has happened as I thought. The lines have been stretched till they broke."

Twenty minutes before 11 he sent this dispatch to Richmond:

"I see no prospect of doing more than holding our position here till night. I am not certain I can do that."

The dispatch was sent to Jefferson Davis. Davis was at church, kneeling in his pew, when the dispatch reached him. He made hasty preparation and left the city. His cabinet went with him, except the secretary of war. He alone stood at his post. Strangely enough not a word of the Confederate defeat at Five Forks the day before had been permitted to be announced in Richmond. At 7 o'clock Sunday evening, that fateful April 2, Lee sent to the Confederate secretary the last military dispatch he ever wrote. It announced that he would make a hasty retreat with his army toward the Danville railroad, which he hoped would still be open.

But Grant was ready for the movement to Danville. The distance between Lee and Johnston was only 120 miles. It was a matter of life and death that Lee's army should be intercepted before the junction was made.

"After them! After them!" was the watchword. The fall of Richmond was nothing. "The rebel armies are the only strategic points to strike at," said the General.

Lee went flying along the north side of the Appomattox with an army of 40,000 men. Grant and Sheridan swept along the south side and headed him off.

A tragic and melancholy interest hovers about Lee's last hour in Richmond. Gen. A. P. Hill, his friend and one of his noblest commanders, had been killed in the morning. They "buried him darkly, at dead of night," like Sir John Moore. Lee's last act was to attend this hurried funeral by night. Then he mounted his horse and rode rapidly away.

President Lincoln immediately set out for Petersburg. Grant gave this simple order:

"Say to the president that an officer and escort will attend him; but as for myself, I start toward the Danville road with the army."

But the president reached Petersburg before Grant left. The meeting of the two, Lincoln and Grant, the good president and the victorious general, took place April 3 in the porch of a private house in Petersburg.

MEETING OF GRANT AND PRESIDENT LINCOLN IN PETERSBURG.

Grant gave orders not to follow Lee, but to intercept him, to head him off. As might have been expected, the fiery, headlong Sheridan was the one to accomplish this. Lee had 22 miles the start. It is possible he might yet have escaped, except that his rations gave out, and he was forced to halt. The national forces approached him, and Grant sent him the summons to surrender April 7. There was some parleying about terms, and Grant sent again this note, eloquent in its simplicity:

"I have no authority to treat on the subject of peace. * * * The terms on which peace can be had are well understood. By the south laying down their arms they will hasten that most desirable event, save thousands of human lives, and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed."

He then set out for Sheridan's front. On the 9th a flag of truce from Lee halted him to offer to surrender all his forces, "in accordance with the offer contained in your letter of yesterday."

Sheridan, however, had not yet heard of it. To him fell the honor of sending the last shot fired by the army of the Potomac. He had heard rumors of the surrender, but deemed it was only a stratagem of the enemy. He found [illegible]

This only [illegible] in history was it the fact that Lee, not Grant, sat under such a tree when he received Grant's note in reply to his offer to surrender. The note was conveyed by Col. Babcock of Grant's staff, and merely requested Lee to appoint a place for the meeting of the two generals. Lee immediately rode onward to the village of Appomattox and selected the house of a farmer named McLean. It was in this house, and not under the apple tree, that the formal surrender took place.

THE SURRENDER.

It will be one of the ever living scenes in American history. Lee and his staff were splendidly dressed for the occasion. Lee was a noble looking man. He wore a rich suit of gray and gold, with embroidered gauntlets and a magnificent, flashing sword. The clothing of Grant and his staff, on the other hand, was soiled and worn and battle-stained. The two sides presented a marvelous contrast. Lee had the manner of the grand gentleman. Grant, as ever, was simple and unpretentious as a child. He never did anything for effect in his life. A looker-on might have supposed that Lee was the victor and Grant the conquered. Grant did not even wear a sword. He showed no emotion, if he felt any, but, calm, inscrutable as ever, he said what was necessary to say, and then stopped.

GRANT AND LEE AT APPOMATTOX.

He sat down at a little table and wrote with his own hand the formal terms of surrender. They were so generous as to surprise alike his enemies and his countrymen. He did not even demand the sword of his fallen foe. He could afford to be generous. The starving army of Lee was immediately fed from the supplies of the national soldiers. Grant requested his men to abstain from all signs of rejoicing. "The rebels are our countrymen again," he said. April 12 in profound silence, the southern army stacked their guns, and marched out to civil life once more. "Then, slowly furling their flags, they laid them down, and many a veteran stooped to kiss the stained and tattered colors under which he might fight no more."

On the 10th of April Grant mounted his horse and turned his face toward Washington without having once entered the Confederate lines. Probably he thought now was a good time to make up some of the slumber he had lost in the last ten days. All his life it has been his fashion to sleep regularly nine hours out of the 24.

In the prolonged siege of Richmond Grant lost 60,000 men, a third of his forces. It is estimated that Lee lost 40,000, half his available fighting men. The expenses of the war to the North much of the time amounted to $4,000,000 a day, it is said.

GRANT THE PRESIDENT.

Next to Lincoln, Grant had been first in the hearts of his countrymen, even before the deplorable taking off of the martyr-president. After that there was none to stand beside him as the idol of the people. Naturally he was made president at the first election after the war. That was in 1868. He was renominated and elected in 1872.

AROUND THE WORLD.

HIS MEETING WITH QUEEN VICTORIA AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

His successor was inaugurated 4 March, 1877, and in May the General and Mrs. Grant sailed from Philadelphia for Liverpool. September, 1879, he set foot once more upon his native soil upon the western coast of the United States, landing at San Francisco from Japan. That voyage has been described by John Russell Young in his famous book "Around the World with General Grant." Princes and potentates vied with one another in doing honor to the plain, simple-hearted American. He dined with the Queen of England, and paid a visit of state to Prince Bismarck. The sacred Mikado of Japan advanced and shook hands with him like a common man, an honor never before accorded to any human being. But the brightest, tenderest picture of all is that of the little school children of San Francisco scattering roses before him in his path as he landed once more in his own country.

As time goes on it will be recognized that one of the most valuable features of Mr. Young's work is the frank and pleasant talks of the general during that memorable journey. From the large book and from his war dispatches a volume might be culled of the strong, wise, terse thoughts and sayings of Grant. One of these, well worthy the remembrance of his countrymen, will close this hurried sketch.

"When the Duke of Cambridge asked me to review his troops at Aldershot I told his royal highness that the one thing I never wanted to see again was a military parade. When I resigned from the army and went to a farm I was happy. When the rebellion came I returned to the service because it was a duty. I had no thought of rank; all I did was to try and make myself useful."

A few weeks ago the nation was startled to read that Grant was slowly and painfully dying at his home in New York. There was no hope that he might recover. All his countrymen could do was to anxiously watch the going out of life of the greatest and most honored of Americans.

The spirit in which they watch the flickering life is exquisitely and touchingly told in the lines below. The poem is from The Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch. Its author is unknown to us.

Grant, the Hero, Dying.

THE DYING COMMANDER.

What is the sad rumor flying?
Grant, the sturdy soldier, dying?
Grant, the grim, yet glorious Mars,
Savior of the Stripes and Stars—
Grant, the warrior, dying?

Grant, whose cool, intrepid bearing
Stimulated deeds of daring
In the hottest of the field,
And whose cry was "Never yield!"—
Grant, unconquered, dying?

Grant, whose many faults are hidden
'Neath the cloak that waves unbidden—
Royal robe of purple dye—
In the loom of memory—
Grant, the hero, dying?

Ah! 'tis worth a nation's sighing!
On Truth's wings the rumor's flying.
Softly, friends! a hero falls
When the unwelcome angel calls—
Grant, at worst, is dying.

Alaska is larger than all of the United States east of the Mississippi river.

Harmonious Furnishing.

[Philadelphia Call.]

Biddy (bride of a week)—An' phat for, Pat, did you buy an old, rusty stove like that, sure?

Pat—Arra, me dear, the stove is all right. It'll cook wid the best of 'em.

Biddy—But look at the ould rust all over it. It's as brown as a berry.

Pat—An' sure, can't you see, me swate, I got it to match our walnut parlor sett! It's esthetic, I am, me darlint.

A scientist says it is water and not food that makes people fat.

MISS PIPER'S PUPIL.

Miss Pandora Piper, teacher of music, who had hard work to keep soul and body together, but was not unhappy, because, as she said, she was never left without a new bonnet for Easter Sunday, and one black silk dress, somehow, always lasted until she managed to get a new one, received a very singular note one morning—a note which had been handed in at the door, the landlady's "girl" said, by an "olderly gentleman."

The epistle was enveloped in the costliest and most richly decorated envelope to be procured for love or money anywhere. The paper, nearly as thick as cardboard, was to match. A coat of arms was in the corner and the words below were as follows:

Miss PIPER: A person of negluckted ederecashun is wishful to be undertuck. Will kall at 3. MISTER SLIGER.

"My gracious!" ejaculated Miss Pandora; "he must have been neglected, that's certain. I never saw anything like that before in all my life! Fatally forgotten, I should say. Well, I wonder what he can be like. He must be rich, I suppose. Poor people can't afford such stationery as this. And a coat of arms, too! Shoddy, I suppose; but as that he's respectful, why should I care for that? He will probably pay well, and I've lost Anne Eliza Griggs by marriage, just as she was beginning to take variations.

"Nora, I shall be in if a new pupil—a gentleman—calls at 3 o'clock."

Nora, who liked Miss Piper, who often gave her little presents and who kept on an upper shelf of her closet some soothing balsam which she was always ready to apply to the poor girl's awkward fingers, which were always being cut or burnt or pinched in something, gave an amiable grin and offered to polish up the grate when she had a minute, "seeing a stranger was coming."

The morning wore away. Two little girls had gone through their exercises and a heavy lady who took lessons in vocal music had nearly burst a blood vessels in endeavoring to gain a certain high note, which was the object of her ambition.

Miss Piper had been around the corner to give a lesson there, and over the way to see another pupil's practicing.

She came home in a hurry, arranging her hair, saw that the little parlor was neat, and awaited her guest with feverish anxiety.

At last he came.

Nora showed some one upstairs and there entered at the door an elderly gentleman of benign appearance, dressed in the latest fashion, but not without regard to his age, who, bowing low, remarked:

"I hope I am not late, mum. I know your time must be very valuable."

"I am sure I only wish everybody was as punctual," said Miss Piper. "It is exactly 3 o'clock."

"You're very kind, mum," said the gentleman, seating himself as Miss Piper motioned him to a chair. "I'm an oldish pupil, I suppose you think; but I'll explain. I think I've explained in my note, but I'll explain again. I've been neglected, not from any unkindness—for my poor mother did the best she could for me—but we were very poor. I don't wish to mention the humble position I always occupied until a year ago, when somebody came from England and hunted me up. Mother was dead, poor dear! but this is how it was: Father was very rich and up in the world; mother was a housemaid. He married her, and his mother was furious, and mother couldn't stand it. She ran away; she came here, and lived an honest, hard-working life. It was only when she died she told me my name was not Noggings, but Sliger, and that she had written to my father, or got some lawyer to write, and he was dead, too, and I came into the property and left the humble position I won't allude to, and—well, I'm rich, but I don't know anything, and before I go to England, I want to be educated. You understand?

"It's a very laudable ambition, I'm sure," said Miss Piper. "I usually teach music, but, of course, I can undertake the English branches."

"Yes, mum," replied the gentleman, hastily, "I want to begin with music—the pyanner. I have never known any one in high life who could not play upon the pyanner. Begin with that and go on to spelling, which I am conscious that I sadly need."

It was not the usual course, but there was a serious and dignified manner about this "neglected" person that made it impossible for Miss Piper to say so. She mentioned her terms and set the hours for the lessons, and so skillfully emphasized the name of the instrument that Mr. Sliger before his departure had begun to call it "the peearno" instead of the "pyanner."

At the door, however, he gave her a dreadful shock.

"I wish, mum," he remarked, "to begin with tunes."

Miss Piper was a conscientious little teacher, but she felt that there were people in this world who must have their own way, and Mr. Sliger's first lesson consisted of the "White Cockade."

He had a very good ear; he was anxious to learn. From the "White Cockade" he went on to "Life Let Us Cherish," and poor, guilty Miss Piper, who felt that the notes had very little to do with his performance, beat time and counted.

Meanwhile she found that, leaving education out of the question, the man was very sensible—that he was very kindly and amiable. Once corrected in the pronunciation of a word he never became a backslider on that question. However, it was he who arranged everything, not his teacher.

As other lessons were added the neglected person set the hours for them; finally he had six hours a day. All the pupils were dismissed but one. The spelling lesson, the lesson on geography, the lesson in history, followed each other. All the week-days were his.

Poor Miss Piper had no power to say him nay. He paid well; he treated her with actual reverence; but the last pupil went when he elected to copy some very flat "flower-pieces" which Miss Piper had executed in early youth, and call this a lesson in painting. He had all her week-days at last. He certainly had improved in pronunciation, but Miss Piper felt herself to be a humbug. What they really did was to spend the day together exactly as he chose. Playing with educational books, thumping the piano, daubing bristol-board with impossible flowers, scrambling through the lessons in French, of which Miss Piper had had a quarter from a Swiss gentleman. For a long time she was alone on Sunday, and usually went to the Methodist church to which she belonged; but Mr. Sliger soon altered that. He began by asking her whether they had "those vespers of theirs at the cathedral on Sunday morning." And when she instructed him that "vespers" were in the latter part of the day, said he would call for her.

Accordingly she went to vespers at the cathedral in the afternoon, and after that regularly three times a day to different churches.

It was then that the landlady thought it her duty to call.

She appeared in Miss Pandora Piper's apartment at the awful hour of 10, majestic in her crimping pins, and with a very serious countenance, and was welcomed in with a smile by the little music teacher.

"Good evening, Mrs. Grimm," said she, "I haven't had a call from you for a very long while."

"No, Miss Piper, you haven't," said Mrs. Grimm, with emphasis. "You wouldn't expect me to call after such carryings on."

"Why, what do you mean, Mrs. Grimm?" ejaculated Miss Piper.

"Can you ask, Pandora Piper?" answered the landlady in her deepest chest-note. "The whole neighborhood is talking about you."

"About me!" screamed Miss Piper.

"You and that man," said the landlady.

"My pupil, Mr. Sliger!" sobbed Miss Piper, now fairly in tears.

"Your pupil! Don't tell me," said Mrs. Grimm. "Miss Pandora Piper, I shall be obliged to put up a bill for my second floor. You've got to go."

"Oh, oh, oh!" cried Pandora. "Can you think any harm of me? Why, you could come in at any moment. Nora is in and out every now and then. Such a respectable elderly gentleman, and such a correct person as I am!"

"It isn't me, Pandora," said Mrs. Grimm, quite melted. "It's the neighborhood. The church-going (if it is church) finished 'em. You're of age this long while, my dear; you ought to know how to behave; but I can't countenance this. I shall put up the bill. Oh, oh, oh, Pandora! that it should come to this!"

Poor Miss Pandora!

As her friend and landlady walked out of the door with her handkerchief to her eyes, she stood motionless as though turned to a pillar of salt.

She saw just how this repair of neglected education must appear to her small circle of discarded pupils, and felt a strong desire to drown herself or jump out of the window, or turn on the gas or take a box of matches in her tea, and she might actually, it seemed to her afterwards, have died of mortification, but that the gong at the front door, pulled violently at this moment, startled her, and Nora, running up, wrapped in a waterproof cloak, for she had been making preparations to go to bed, announced:

"Mr. Sliger!"

"He can't come up," said Pandora, "at this hour of night."

"No, miss, he ask for you to come down," said Nora.

Pandora went down.

Mr. Sliger was at the door.

"There's a telescope at the corner," he said; "something going on in some star or other, I believe. Get a bonnet and shawl, and come and have a peep. It will be a lesson in astronomy for me. You can explain it, you know—same terms as the other lessons."

Pandora without a word obeyed.

The door closed after the two, leaving Mrs. Grimm staring at Nora.

"That's the capsheaf," said the lady.

"Shall I sit up for them?" asked Nora.

"No," said Mrs. Grimm, "I will."

Meanwhile Miss Pandora and Mr. Sliger peeped through the telescope and saw the rings of Saturn, which Mr. Sliger supposed to be phenomenal and temporary and which were explained by Miss Pandora to be fixtures, and then adjourned to an ice cream saloon of much elegance.

This, indeed, was desperate dissipation, Miss Pandora said to herself, as she sat before the cut-glass goblets on the damask cloth, and saw the water splash from the little fountain in the center into the aquarium and over the glossy plants, all reflected in the long mirrors. However, what did it matter? She was already "talked about," turned out of her lodgings, as a person who had gone wrong. She would keep this merry moment to remember when she had put an end to all by saying to the neglected pupil that she could no longer impart instruction to him.

He was ordering every indigestible luxury on the bill of fare, the diamond on his little finger flashing like a small sun, obsequious waiters bobbing about behind them. He looked kindly at her, and asked if she liked this or that. He was as simple as an old baby; as kind as an old lady; and he was a nice, pleasant-looking man.

"All over! All over!" she said to herself. "I might have known what a wicked world this is, and how ill it thinks of innocent things. Why might not I go on teaching him for ever without harm?"

People were coming in from concerts, from the theaters; tables were filling; but theirs between two columns beyond the fountain, was very quiet.

The waiters were gone to execute Mr. Sliger's behests. Suddenly he turned to her, and took a letter from his pocket.

"Miss Piper," he said, "read that."

Pandora opened the missive and perused it.

It was from a firm of lawyers, speaking in plain terms of Mr. St. Leger as a gentleman, and a man of honor and fortune.

"I got 'em to give it to me," he said, "to show you."

"I did not need it, indeed," said Pandora sadly. "And this is the way your name is really spelt! St. Leger! It's a beautiful name."

"It sounds a little curious to me," he said. "Mother wrote it Sliger. I never knew, but, you see, I'm all right. They never took me without a character when I went for a place in the poor times, and I couldn't expect you to take me without a character, either. I—I don't know whether you despise me for my ignorance or not, but if you don't, why I want you to take me for your pupil for life—to marry me, you know, Pandora. Will you?"

It was a dreadful thing to do in such a public place, but Pandora Piper felt that she was going to faint—the room grew black.

She held out her hand for the glass of water. Most of it was spilt upon the front breadth of her new black silk, but that which passed her lips revived her. Then a sweet soft sense that there was no more trouble for her in this world crept into her heart and she smiled up at him.

"It was in my mind the first day I came," he said. "I had seen you often through the window when you gave lessons to that little girl at Bell's. I used to watch you through my opera-glass. I felt sure that you were just the woman for me and every lesson you gave me proved it. I shall learn everything from you—goodness as well as spelling. Oh, say 'Yes!' I want you! I want you!"

She said, "Yes."

Mrs. Grimm was sitting up for her, pale with wrath, when she returned; but Pandora took her by both hands, and said:

"You won't turn me out until after my wedding day, will you dear? You'll let me be married here. It's next week. Mr. St. Leger won't wait. You see, we will have to go to England and live on the estate. And, after all, a poor little teacher needs no great preparation."

"Servants and diamonds, and a country house and a city house, and everything heart can wish," Mrs. Grimm says, in telling the story. "A real great lady now. It's like a romance."

And Pandora, happy with her good, simple husband in her new surroundings, often thinks so herself.

YOU AND I.

[Ernest McGaffey in The Inter Ocean.]

Around us far and near the mountains slumbered,
And o'er their peaks the shadowy vapors curled,
Beyond their pale, with all its woes unnumbered,
Surged back and forth the restless, sorrowing world.

Above us was the gray and misty portal
That held, cloud-veiled, the mystery of the grave,
The promise of a life divine, immortal,
The spirit draught that world-parched souls will crave.

But with all care, all fear and sorrow banished,
We stood together 'neath the summer sky,
The life that was, the death to come had vanished,
There was no earth nor Heaven, but you and I.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thirty Years Record. Safest of Remedies.

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CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, LIVER, BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS, DROPSY, GRAVEL, DIABETES, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, PAINS IN THE BACK, LOINS OR SIDE, NERVOUS DISEASES, RETENTION OR NON-RETENTION OF URINE.

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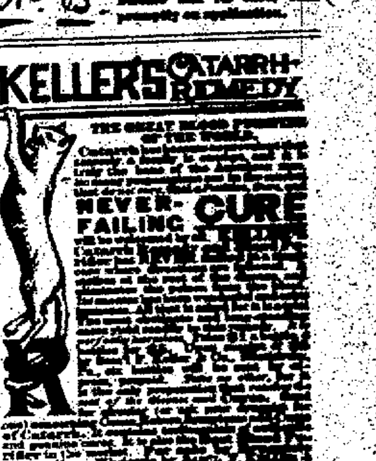

KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER OF THE WORLD.

[illegible] NEVER-FAILING CURE [illegible]

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

The finest tonic for nervous people is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which insures perfect digestion and assimilation, and the active performance of their functions by the liver and bowels. As the system acquires tone through the influence of this benign medicine, the nerves grow stronger and more tranquil, headaches cease, and that nameless anxiety which is a peculiarity of the dyspeptic, gives way to cheerfulness. To establish health on a sure foundation, use the peerless invigorant. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

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all descriptions.
SILVER-WARE
The Best Made.
POCKET CUTLERY
TOYS,
A Full Assortment.
SPECTACLES
AND
EYE-GLASSES
And all Goods in my line for which I will DUPLICATE any REGULAR DEALERS Prices.
I Will match the
'ROCKFORD'
Watches against the World for time and money.
All kinds of
REPAIRING
a specialty, and all work WARRANTED.
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New Carriage Shop
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CARRIAGES,
AND SLEIGHS,
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
None but good material used. All work warranted, and prices reasonable. Give me a call and you will go away well pleased.
SHOP ON MECHANIC STREET.
W. H. Wetenhall.
SMETHPORT March 16, 1885.—tf.

[illegible]

McKean County Miner
ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.
[illegible]
Smethport, Pa., April 17, 1885.

[illegible] writes to the Dublin Opinion that the [illegible] has been turned [illegible] the hands of [illegible] Pennsylvania politicians.

[illegible] that German [illegible] are advancing large sums of money to the Russian government [illegible] England in the [illegible]

[illegible] she made her [illegible]

The [illegible] apportionment bill [illegible] passed both houses of the Legislature [illegible] Cameron [illegible]

[illegible] who is [illegible] these days is receiving [illegible] daily [illegible] Indian territory.

The [illegible] apportionment bill [illegible] of the Legislature [illegible] This bill gives [illegible]

[illegible] republican [illegible]

[illegible] France [illegible] England in Asia [illegible] present efforts.

[illegible] Cleveland [illegible] now about [illegible] of the Legislature. How about [illegible]

[illegible] the new administration [illegible] a year [illegible]

The new administration has [illegible] with any reform [illegible] If any [illegible] the Senate have been [illegible]

[illegible] Cleveland [illegible] the public [illegible] always been [illegible] the administration [illegible]

[illegible] Sunday last says [illegible] received the [illegible] democratic [illegible] Cleveland [illegible] thousands of [illegible] voted for Mr. [illegible] the first time in his [illegible] party had [illegible] every [illegible] those votes were [illegible] through every state and [illegible] the country. It is not [illegible] Patrick Egan, Michael [illegible] "Dynamite" [illegible]

WORDS OF CONDOLENCE, &c.

Some of the most touching incidents in connection with the illness of Gen. Grant, are the expressions of societies and individuals upon his condition, and the anxiety of the civilized world to receive the latest bulletins of the progress of the disease, which is slowly but surely bringing to an end the career of our greatest soldier. A few days ago Queen Victoria sent the following dispatch to Mrs. Grant:

WINDSOR CASTLE, April 5, 1885.
To Mrs. General Grant, New York.

The Queen, who feels deeply for you in your anxieties, commands me to inquire after General Grant.

[illegible]

To this Mrs. Grant sent the following reply:

Marchioness of Ely, Windsor Castle:

Mrs. Grant thanks the Queen for her sympathy and directs me to say that General Grant is no better.

F. D. GRANT.

The Philadelphia Council of the Irish National League of America, through its secretary, Mr. Charles Mc[illegible], one day last week sent to Gen. Grant their expressions of sympathy. Their communication closes as follows:

Many of the members of the council are old soldiers of the Union which, under God, you were instrumental in preserving, and while their hearts turn in sympathy and sorrow to their old commander in this, the hour of his affliction, they earnestly pray that he may be as successful in that last great battle, the common heritage of all, as he has been before in leading the armies of the Union to victory, that hour of unity, peace and prosperity to this great country.

A number of organizations in the south have passed resolutions of regret, of which the following by the Louisiana division of the Army of Tennessee is characteristic. At a reunion in New Orleans on the evening of the 6th of this month William Preston Johnston, son of Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the association of the Army of the Tennessee hear with deep regret of the pain and peril now endured by Gen. U. S. Grant. Twenty-three years ago to-day our soldiers met him on the field of battle and found him there as ever, a soldier we must fear and without malignity. In his own suffering and in the sorrow of his family we tender him and them our heartfelt sympathy and ask for them the comfort and peace which come from Him who is not only Lord of Hosts but Father of us all.

One of the most affecting incidents in connection with the General's illness occurred on the 8th of this month. It gives a little insight into the General's religious belief. The dispatch is as follows:

The stranger passing through Sixty-sixth street yesterday afternoon could have seen General Grant sitting in a white covered chair in the second floor of his residence. He looked old and worn out. He has been snatched from the grave in the morning, and passed three hours of wild delirium in the afternoon. He was quiet now and [illegible] but his life was flowing out like a receding tide, and what his thoughts were sitting there was plain. The Rev. Dr. Newman walked into the sick chamber and leaned on the chair. This was the pleasantest hour for the General yesterday, and he looked up and smiled.

Dr. Newman spoke of the General's many friends and the General sat shaking his head in deep thought.

"Yes, Doctor, I have many friends," and then looking out of the window at the sun which was sinking, like a burning torch, behind the trees of Central Park, he lay on the other side.

Neither man spoke for a time, and the light on the wall grew darker and the shadows thicker and then the divine said: "Yes, General, and they are waiting for you."

"Yes, they are," the dying man replied, "and I must hurry and meet them."

It had grown darker and Mrs. Grant rolled back the chair of the General to the window. In fact, [illegible] had been the condition of the General and that the doctors believe he cannot live much longer.

VETO.

Gov. Pattison has vetoed the bill giving the Chester judicial district an additional law judge. The constitution says that "whenever a county shall contain forty thousand inhabitants it shall constitute a separate judicial district and shall elect one judge learned in the law." It further says that "the general assembly shall provide for additional judges as the business of the said districts may require." There is no qualification in this provision. If a district requires the services of an additional judge, the general assembly *shall* provide the same.

Chester county contains over 80,000 population, twice the number required to make a separate judicial district. Judge Futhey, who presides over the courts of that county is one of the ablest and most industrious judges in the state. It was shown the legislature that the business of its several courts was accumulating much faster than it was being disposed of. It was also shown that Judge Futhey was ruining his health in his efforts to keep up with the flood of business which was literally deluging the dockets of that county. In the face of all this evidence Gov. Pattison states that no urgent necessity exists for this bill. He asserts that the number of judges in this commonwealth are too great and that the people would welcome a change which would reduce the number. It is very likely that there are more judges in some sections of the state than are needed. The most stupid provision of our present Constitution is the one which makes judicial districts of counties containing 40,000 inhabitants. There are several counties in the state with that population and even more which do not have business for eight weeks of court during the year. But should a county having business which would keep two judges engaged most of the time be deprived of relief because of this blunder in the Constitution? Should a judge be compelled to literally wear himself out in endeavoring to keep up the business of his court, for the flimsy reason "that there are more judges in other sections of the state than are needed?" Such reasoning is ridiculous. The legislature will do itself credit in passing this bill over the Governor's veto.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington is not displaying its usual spring loveliness. The work of clearing up the parks, trimming the shrubs, and setting out plants has at last begun, but the season is several weeks behind that of last year. Under republican administrations the trees have been in the habit of putting on their garments of green and the grass in the parks and lawns has demanded the care of the mower early in April. But then it is the boast and pride of this democratic administration that it goes slow.

Nothing of note has been done during the past week either at the White House or at the executive departments. Some important appointments are predicted for this week in the treasury department. Secretary Whitney has issued an order to the effect that the current business of the day in his department must be completed each day before the clerks leave, or in cases where this is impracticable, must be continued until it is done. The clerical force of the navy department is small and in many of the offices it is overworked, and the work is behind. So after such loud and prolonged shouts about democratic retrenchment and republican corruption in the government departments what has Secretary Whitney discovered? He has discovered that the pruning knives of successive democratic appropriation committees have cut down the navy department force until there is not enough left to perform the required work in the designated hours. He has found his clerks earning their salaries and striving unsuccessfully to keep up with the daily routine work. A conscience contribution of five dollars has just been received at the navy department, the first ever known to have been sent there. It was from [illegible]. The secretary of the treasury also received one of twenty two dollars from New York, and a short time ago a sum of [illegible] post-marked [illegible]. Every now and then some conscience-stricken person forwards to the treasury of the United States contributions to the conscience fund. Many may suppose from such announcements that there is somewhere in the treasury a separate fund made up of these contributions from the conscience-stricken, and that it is of considerable size. But such contributions have always been covered into the treasury under the head of miscellaneous receipts. The term "conscience fund" was the invention of Treasurer Spinner. Twenty years ago a letter was one day received at the treasury department from a man who enclosed a check of [illegible]. He said it represented a little misappropriation of government funds of which he had been guilty. Treasurer Spinner said: "We will call that a contribution to the conscience fund. We will have it announced in the papers and perhaps we'll get some more." The announcement was duly made, and the treasury promptly got more. From that time on for several years contributions were very numerous. During the past ten years they have been growing more infrequent. It is not known whether this is in consequence of the conscience of the country growing more callous or more healthy. The largest contribution ever sent was [illegible]. It is estimated by treasury officials that the total amount of these contributions would be about [illegible].

The crowd of place hunters which waited for the [illegible] the impression that when the republicans went [illegible] the way the President would begin a wholesale sweeping of the stables [illegible] is now going down to the White House in large numbers. They are the smaller office seekers who are persistent and they are very eager and importunate. The President sends all applications for recognition that come to him to the civil service commission and they are answered by sending to the applicant's office for a blank form of the application for examination under the civil service rules. This has greatly disgusted the patriots who expected to get appointments through political endorsements, &c. [illegible] since it has been made to appear that the [illegible] commission [illegible] was not to be let down even to the faithful, the number of applications to the commission for examination has greatly increased.

The subject of the recognition which colored appointees for office shall receive at the hands of the present administration is being agitated. Register Bruce of the treasury is a colored man and an ex-Senator from Mississippi. It is not now believed that he will be succeeded by a colored man, although the President promised that the number of colored men in government employ should not be reduced under his administration.

B.

WASHINGTON, April 1[illegible], 1885.

There is a good deal of talk in the democratic papers about the republican legislature of this state gerrymandering it in the formation of congressional districts. It would be inferred from their diatribes on this subject, that the gerrymandering business was confined to republican states. The verdant of their readers may be deceived with this kind of stuff but the intelligent ones know very well that there is not a state south of Mason's and Dixon's line which cannot give points to any northern state, and as to Indiana, in swallowing up an adverse political vote. The democrats of Indiana have the supreme satisfaction of at least believing that they have fixed up their apportionment so that not more than three and probably two republicans can get into congress from that state. It would be a very difficult matter to make a congressional apportionment in Pennsylvania which would give the democrats more than eleven members out of the twenty eight. It certainly could not be done if the democratic counties were grouped in districts by themselves. There is not a bill before the legislature but what gives the democrats at least nine certain districts, and a fighting chance for two or three more. Is that an "infamous gerrymander" in a state which is good for over 80,000 republican majority?

France and Germany find difficulty in arranging terms of peace.

A Sunday paper published in Harrisburg startled the politicians last Sabbath, by announcing that Gov. Pattison had been tendered and had decided to accept the controllership of the currency. The Governor restored the political equilibrium by stating there was not a word of truth in the rumor. How glad a great many democrats would have been if he had said it was true. The joy would not have been confined to democrats either. Gov. Black! How sweet that would have sounded in their political ears. A worthy son of a noble sire. We hope the democrats won't nominate him for governor next year.

The democratic senators who refuse to see the white house now number four, the two from Kentucky having been joined by the two from Missouri. This quartette are now hurling their grief and curse words over Mr. Cleveland's refusal to take their advice about the offices. The [illegible] desires to be congratulated. It has already [illegible] Messrs. Peck, Black, [illegible] and Cockrell. It is a simple sum in arithmetic to determine how long it will take them to get rid of the other thirty democratic senators.—*Phila Press.*

Our democratic contemporaries are doing considerable crowing over the recent election in Michigan. There were over a hundred thousand voters who did not visit the polls on election day. Of this hundred thousand it is estimated that at least seventy five thousand were republicans who were disgusted [illegible]

It is reported that [illegible] Mr. [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

America Ahead.—Peculiar Characteristics of Americans—The Evils and How Restored.

In this age of bustle and hurry, an age devoted to great projects and enterprises, the American people are taking the lead in the furtherance of [illegible] and in the advancement of [illegible] grand [illegible]. [illegible] they deserve to take a high rank, and through the united world of nations, the American continent is fast being transformed from an untamed state and being placed on an equal [illegible] with the older continent [illegible]. The American people [illegible] developing a new type of race, remarkable for its [illegible] acquisitions, yet there is danger that in the course of years these new elements may combine to the ruin of the physical character of the people, and have them feel and altogether different from their forefathers. General debility and weakness are much more common than formerly and seems to be on the increase among the masses. Many remedies have been extensively advertised for this wide-spread complaint, but none of these have been so successful or met with such general favor as the remedy manufactured by Dr. S. B. Hartman, and named by him PERUNA.

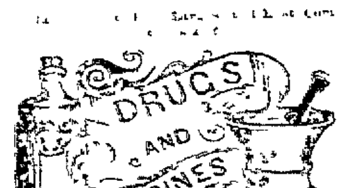
Mr. S. S. Goudy, of Massillon, Stark county, Ohio, writes: "That he has been troubled with general debility and dyspepsia for several years, that he was induced to try PERUNA for his complaints, and that after using three bottles of the medicine he was greatly relieved. It braced him up and gave him energy, and restored him to his usual vigor." He ascribes his cure to PERUNA, and says it is a wonderful remedy.

Adolph Bashara & Co., Springfield, O., writes: "We are having a good sale for PERUNA. It sells as well as any medicine we have, and gives the very best satisfaction."

Mrs. G. W. Needham, Newtonville, Clermont County, Ohio, says: "I have been a great sufferer for the last six or seven years, with general debility and change of life. I was very much reduced. I have taken four bottles of PERUNA which has restored me to perfect health and strength. We think PERUNA a safe and grand medicine."

GOOD NEWS TO LADIES.
[illegible]
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
[illegible] New York.

BRICK DRUG STORE!
No. 17 Main Street.
[illegible]



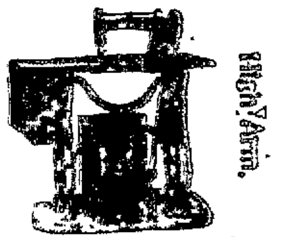
Patent Medicines,
Instruments,
Trusses,
Fine Wines & Liquors,
Condition Powders,
Fancy Stationery,
Toilet Sets,
CIGARS, TOBACCO,
[illegible]
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded Day and Night
Drs. Freeman and Wells Office in Store.
H. C. WELLS.
[illegible]

J. Langell's Asthma and Catarrh Remedy.
Having struggled twenty years between life and death with ASTHMA or PHTHISIC, treated by eminent physicians and receiving no benefit, I was compelled during the last five years of my illness to sit on my chair day and night gasping for breath. [illegible] I experimented on myself by compounding roots and herbs and inhaling the medicine thus obtained. I fortunately discovered this WONDERFUL CURE for ASTHMA and CATARRH, warranted to relieve the most stubborn case of ASTHMA IN FIVE MINUTES, so the patient can lie down to rest and sleep comfortably. Any person not fully satisfied after using one-third of a box can return the remainder to the proprietor and the money will be refunded, or send me your address for a trial package FREE OF CHARGE. [illegible] W. T. Brown, [illegible] Texas, writes: "I suffered with Asthma 30 years. Your Great Remedy completely cured me. I wish all afflicted with Asthma and Catarrh to send for it. Publish this for the benefit of the afflicted." Should your druggist not keep the remedy I can send it by mail on receipt of price $1.00. For sale by all druggists. Address
D. LANGELL, Apple Creek, Ohio.

SALESMEN WANTED to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY and EXPENSES paid. Apply at once, stating age. [illegible]
[illegible] Rochester, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

1841. FORTY YEARS SUCCESS. 1881.
WE STAND AT THE HEAD.
1,000,000 Home Sewing Machines in actual use.
Our Latest Success.



Easy Running Sewing Machine

With the continuous manufacture and experience of Forty years, the Home Company now offers a machine no superior to any and all others. It combines every requisite. Has High Arm; is Light Running; Noiseless; Attractive; Beautiful in Finish; Perfect in Workmanship; Perfect Stitch; Self-Threading Shuttle; Unequaled Tensions; Easiest to Operate; the most room under the Arm and so perfectly balanced that it has but little Vibration. Has the finest set of Attachments for family sewing, which are put up in a velvet lined box. Its woodwork is of finest styles and latest designs. It is a household treasure. If we are not already represented, we WANT AN AGENT IN THIS COUNTY. Write us for catalogue of terms and prices. Send and buy a sample machine and introduce it to your friends. We do not say you can make a fortune in a short time, but you can make a fair, square, honest living. Mention this paper when you write. Address THE HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.

MILK! MILK! MILK!

The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that his arrangements are finally completed, and that on Monday, February 2, he will establish a

NEW MILK ROUTE!
Pure, Fresh and Rich Milk.
At 6 Cents a Quart

until Spring, when the price will be reduced. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

Wm. Ramer.
Smethport, Pa., Jan. 2, 1885—tf

COLEMAN
Business
[illegible] NEWARK, NEW JERSEY. [illegible] Proprietors.

GLEASON & LEMMLER
[illegible]
HARNESS
OF EVERY STYLE
AND CHARACTER
[illegible]
LOWEST RATES.
[illegible]
Saddles, Blankets; Whips, Etc.
[illegible]
TRUNKS & VALISES
[illegible] York for quality.
GLEASON & LEMMLER.
Smethport, Pa., March 1[illegible], 1885.

BROWNELL BROS
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods,
Notions,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Groceries,
Provisions, etc.
AGENT FOR THE
White Sewing Machines.
OUR MOTTO—*Justice to all.*
Smethport, — Pa.
February 8, 1884. d-y

SMETHPORT
BAKERY AND GROCERY

☞ A fine variety of Baking constantly on hand.

☞ Always a fine variety of Confectionery.

☞ As fine a variety of Teas and Coffees as can be found in the city, and as cheap as the cheapest.

☞ Butter, Eggs and Cheese constantly on hand and goods sold cheap for cash.

☞ I am constantly adding groceries to my stock which I sell as cheap as can be had in the city.

☞ Give me a call and be convinced.

☞ Goods delivered free to any part of the city.

GEO. E. WOOD, Agt.
Mechanic street, below Wright House. 29-1y

MASONIC HALL
FURNITURE STORE!
Specht & Sasse.
We are now settled in our new store and are prepared to furnish the people of this vicinity and country with
FURNITURE
of all kinds and of
PRICE AND QUALITY
to suit the purchaser.
Undertaking in all its branches.
Full and Complete Line of
WALL PAPER!
Constantly on Hand.
Friends and patrons are invited to
CALL AND SEE US
in our location, and
Look at our Stock
SPECHT & SASSE,
Main St., Smethport, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

DRUGS
PATENT MEDICINES,
School Books, Blank Books.
Stationery,
Fancy Goods.
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.
NEWS DEPOT AND CIRCULATING LIBRARY CAN BE FOUND AT
THE
DRUG AND BOOK STORE
OF
A. B. ARMSTRONG,
Smethport, Pa.

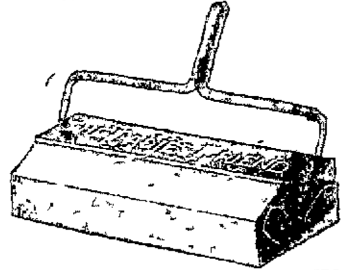
Stockholder's Meeting.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Bradford & [illegible] Railway Company will be held at the office in Bradford, Pa., on [illegible] May [illegible] 1885, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.
[illegible] PARSONS, Sec'y.
Bradford, Pa., April [illegible], 1885—1t

WAGON,
Carriage and Blacksmith Shop,
MECHANIC ST. SMETHPORT, PA.
Wm. Masser, — Prop'r.
HORSESHOEING!
A SPECIALTY.
The Greatest Care Taken in Shoeing Horses with
Bad Feet!
All kinds of Repairing done to order on short notice.

THE OLD STAND-BY!
[illegible] Department [illegible]
Largest and Best Equipped
STABLES
IN McKEAN COUNTY.
With 16 Horses,
New Carriages,
New Harndsses,
And New Robes,
[illegible]
Boarding & Transcient Horses.
[illegible]
ORDERS BY TELEGRAPH OR TELEPHONE WILL BE ATTENDED TO WITH DISPATCH.
A fair share of patronage is solicited. Office and Headquarters at the
KNAPP BARN,
WATER STREET.
A. T. PALMER.
Smethport, Pa., Jan. [illegible] —tf

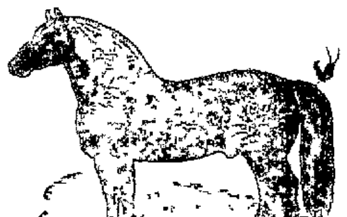
BINGHAM ESTATE
ROBT. H. ROSE
[illegible] will give information [illegible] in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is over
IN THE GRAND CENTRAL BLOCK
ROBT. C. SIMPSON
Agent of the Trustees.
Wellsboro, Dec. 24, 1883.

THE MOST PERFECT SWEEPER MADE.
A Machine that Sells Itself.



CONSIDERED BY ALL FIRST CLASS DEALERS THE STANDARD SWEEPER.
UNRIVALED FOR BEAUTY,
Strength and light running; performs its labor easily and thoroughly. The Brush is easily adjusted to all grades of carpet. The manner of discharging the dust is superior to all others.
ASK FOR IT AND BUY NO OTHER.
For Sale by all Dealers.
Manufactured by
The Goshen Sweeper and Wringer Co.,
GOSHEN, IND.

ISLAND HOME
Stock Farm,
Grosse Ile, Wayne Co., Mich.
SAVAGE & FARNUM, PROPRIETORS.



[illegible] No. [illegible] (1071).
IMPORTED
Percheron Horses.
All stock selected from the get of sires and dams of established reputation and registered in the French and American stud books.
ISLAND HOME
is beautifully situated at the head of Grosse Ile in the Detroit River ten miles below the City, and is accessible by railroad and steamboat. Visitors not familiar with the location may call at city office, 82 Campau Building, and an escort will accompany them to the farm. Send for catalogue, free by mail. Address, Savage & Farnum, Detroit, Mich.

[illegible]
ELMIRA, N.Y.
The only College in the world that allows Students to test its Merits before paying Tuition.
Address F. M. ALLEN.

MISSCELANEOUS.

J. C. HAMLIN.
—DEALER IN
HARDWARE, STOVES, Etc.
CUTLERY,
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, PAINTS,
OILS, GLASS, PUTTY,
SHELF FURNITURE and TIN-WARE.
JOB WORK of all kinds done on short notice and at reasonable rates.
☞ Customers say that J. C. Hamlin sells goods as low if not LOWER than they can get them in any other store in the county.
SMETHPORT cor. Church and Main.

Hotel for Sale.
The undersigned offers for sale the property known as the Exchange Hotel, located at the McKean & Buffalo depot, East Smethport, Pa. The house is well furnished in its bar and fixtures and everything in first class order. Will be sold at a bargain to the right parties. For particulars call on or address
J. H. SOWERS,
East Smethport, Pa.
30-tf

F. C. OLDS,
At his store in
FARMERS' VALLEY, PA.
Is prepared to supply his customers with
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Crockery and all other goods required for family use, or to keep soul and body together at figures that will astonish
The Natives!
He keeps on hand always the choicest brands of flour, Feed &c., and his Buckwheat can't be beat in the Universe. Smethport people will save money by taking a short ride of four miles over a lively road and buy their goods for less money than they can buy at home.
Farmers Valley, Nov. 20, 1884. 48-1y

CALL ON
C. L. DOUGLASS
For Your
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Boots & Shoes, Etc.
He keeps on hand the best goods the markets afford. Also Proprietor of
SMETHPORT GRIST MILL
Feed and Meal
of the very best quality at the very lowest prices. Custom work done on short notice.
Mechanic St., SMETHPORT, PA.

F. C. PIERCE,

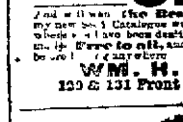
Surgeon Dentist,
SMETHPORT, PA.
OFFICE Over L. W. Mason's Hardware Store Main Street.
Preservation of natural teeth a specialty. 26tf

JAMES T. DONOHUE,
PLUMBER
SMETHPORT, PA.
In the rear of Armstrong's Drug Store.
Lead and Iron Pipe for Water, Gas and Steam, Bath Tubs, Water Closets, Kitchen Boiler, Iron Sinks, Pumps etc. 40

EXECUTORS OF
THOS. R. FRISBEE
Estate, General Dealers in
DRY - GOODS,
GROCERIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Flour, Feed, Lumber & Shingles
CORYVILLE McKean Co., Pa.

SWEET WORM POWDERS
A hacking cough, itching of the nose, grinding of the teeth are caused by worms. Use
SWEET WORM POWDERS
Sleepless nights, convulsions and straightening out of the limbs in children are caused by worms. Use
SWEET WORM POWDERS.
They are a sure and safe remedy for the cure of worms in adults and children. Try the
SWEET WORM POWDERS.
The most pleasant and easy remedy to take with the best results are
SWEET WORM POWDERS
They have been on the market for fifteen years and have always given satisfaction in every case. Try the
SWEET WORM POWDERS.
When your druggist offers you anything else do not take it, but make him send and get
E. K. THOMPSON'S
SWEET WORM POWDERS.
Prepared at Titusville, Pa. Price 25c. Send to any postoffice address on receipt of 25 cents.

HAVE YOU A GARDEN?
IF YOU HAVE YOU WILL NEED
SEEDS
[illegible] the Best at the least money. Then my new [illegible] Catalogue will surprise you. No matter where you have been dealing it will save money. It is mailed Free to all, and you ought to have it before you [illegible] anywhere.
WM. H. MAULE,
129 & 131 Front St., Philadelphia.



FOR SALE!
Clydesdale, Shetland and Galloway Bulls. The best in America. All from renowned Sires in Scotland. All registered and pedigrees furnished. Prices Low and Terms Easy. Address,
McKAY BROS., Brookside Farm, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

IT LEADS ALL.
No other blood-purifying medicine is made, or has ever been prepared, which so completely meets the wants of physicians and the general public as
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
It leads the list as a truly scientific preparation for all blood diseases. If there is a lurking taint of
SCROFULA Scrofula about you, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA will dislodge it and expel it from your system.
For constitutional or scrofulous Catarrh,
CATARRH AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is the true remedy. It has cured numberless cases. It will stop the nauseous catarrhal discharges, and remove the sickening odor of the breath, which are indications of scrofulous origin.
ULCEROUS SORES "Hutto, Tex., Sept. 28, 1882. "At the age of two years one of my children was terribly afflicted with ulcerous running sores on its face and neck. At the same time its eyes were swollen, much inflamed, and very sore.
SORE EYES Physicians told me that a powerful alterative medicine must be employed. They united in recommending AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. A few doses produced a perceptible improvement, which, by an adherence to your directions, was continued to a complete and permanent cure. No evidence has since appeared of the existence of any scrofulous tendencies; and no treatment of any disorder was ever attended by more prompt or effectual results.
Yours truly, B. F. JOHNSON."
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

Steam Engines, Clay and Ore Pans, Hoisting Engines and Machinery a Specialty. Second-hand Engines and Boilers on hand. ☞ Send for Stock List. [illegible] THOMAS CARLIN, Allegheny City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR HOLIDAY TRADE!
A LARGE STOCK OF LADIES' AND GENTS'
FINE SLIPPERS!
New & Desirable Styles & Patterns
Also for
BOYS, MISSES
AND CHILDREN.
AND A FULL LINE OF
HIGH TOP SHOES,
For Young People and Ladies' Wear.
AT REDUCED PRICES.
No Shoddy in any of my Goods.
Buy Useful Presents in Boots and Shoes of
G. A. GROVES,
NO. 28 MAIN ST., BRADFORD, PA.

New Goods Just Received
At D. C. YOUNG'S.
IMMENSE STOCK OF
Spring and Summer Clothing
For Men, Boys and Children.
LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
Complete Line of
DRY GOODS
BOOT AND SHOE,
HATS AND CAPS,
CARPET, OIL CLOTH, ETC
And Full Stock of
CHOICE GROCERIES!
All of which were bought CHEAP FOR CASH, and will be sold accordingly.
CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK—NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS
Smethport, Pa., Sept. 26, 1883.
D. C. YOUNG

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF
VASELINE
(PETROLEUM JELLY.)
One Ounce bottles reduced from 15 cts. to 10 cents
Two Ounce bottles reduced from 25 cts. to 15 cents
Five Ounce bottles reduced from 50 cts. to 25 cents
The public must not accept any but original goods bottled by us, as the imitations are worthless.
Chesebrough Manufacturing Co., New York.

H. W. RUBIN,
DEALER IN
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
Having employed a first-class Watchmaker and Engraver, I am now prepared to do all such work as belongs to the trade. All work warranted. I have also on hand a fine assortment.
Clothing, and Gents' Furnishing Goods.
Main Street, SMETHPORT, PA

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER,
IMPROVE THE BOOK. FOR THE CURE OF
CONSUMPTION
Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Catarrh of Chest, and all Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.
Price [illegible] cents and $1.00.
Ask your Druggist for it.
TRADE MARK.
GUENTHER & CO. Pittsburgh

E. B. McCOY
Druggist & Pharmacist
No. 34 Main Street,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Fresh and Reliable Drugs, Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes, Patent Medicines, Fine Stationery, Toilet Articles, Perfumery,
And a Full Line of Cigars Always On Hand.
Prescriptions Accurately Compounded Night or Day.
An Electric night bell connected with sleeping room gives special facilities for night calls.

H. A. SPRAGUE'S
HARDWARE STORE,
Opposite the Grand Central,
IS HEADQUARTERS FOR
Hardware, Stoves, Tinware,
House Furnishing Goods
SILVERWARE,
Cutlery, Lamps,
Glass, Lead, Oils, Paints, Putty,
Farmers' and Mechanics' Tools,
In fact everything usually kept in a First Class Hardware Store. The Closest buyers and Best judges of what they buy concede the fact that more goods of same quality can be bought for less money at the above store than any other place in the Country.
A COMPETENT TINNER
Always on hand ready to do work on short notice.

BARBER SHOP
ALFRED STURDVIENT
Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally that he has moved his Barber Shop into his recently finished and commodious new Marble Front building next door to W. D. Gallup's store, Main street, where he is prepared to do
SHAVING AND HAIRDRESSING
In the latest style of the art. None but first-class workmen employed.
☞ BATH ROOMS ATTACHED.

Specht & Sasse,
PRACTICAL UNDERTAKERS,
Having purchased an elegant new Hearse, are prepared to attend all calls [illegible]

The Best
Meat and Vegetable
MARKET!
—IN—
SMETHPORT
I am prepared to furnish the people of the town and adjacent country with
Fresh meat, Ham, Sausages, Salt meats, Corned Beef, Lard, Chickens, &c.
—ALSO,—
VEGETABLES
IN THEIR SEASON.
A FIRST-CLASS LINE OF
FAMILY GROCERIES
AT PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.
A Full Line of
CANNED GOODS
Highest market price paid for Hides and Pelts.
G. W. WILLIAMS.
Main Street, Smethport, Pa.

McKean County Miner

Smethport, Pa., April 17, 1885.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

[illegible] on your paper shows the time to which [illegible]. [illegible] the address of your paper changed, [illegible] the old as well as the new one. [illegible] your paper stopped, pay arrears [illegible] will continue it till the [illegible] to you whether you take it from [illegible] office. [illegible] do not get the paper regularly let us [illegible]. We mail every man's paper every week, [illegible] with the mails when not re[illegible].

OUR BRADFORD AGENT.

P. P. MULLIN, Esq., is our authorized agent in the city of Bradford. Any subscriptions left with him or any orders for advertising in the MINER will receive prompt attention.

A Grand Offer.

The *American Agriculturist* is acknowledged to be the best agricultural journal in the world. It is a paper that every farmer in the country should have the reading of. We have made arrangements with the publishers of the *Agriculturist* for clubbing it with the MINER. Any person who will pay us $2.25 can have the MINER and *Agriculturist* for one year. Any person who will pay us $[illegible] can have the MINER, the *Agriculturist* and a copy of the *Cyclopedia*, issued by the *Agriculturist* company. The *Cyclopedia* is a work of 700 pages, and invaluable for family use. This offer should add a thousand subscribers to our subscription list before the first day of May.

Another Clubbing Offer.

We have made arrangements to club our paper with the *Thomas Musical Journal*, of Albany, N. Y. This is without doubt the finest musical magazine published. It is printed on fine book paper, beautifully illustrated, and contains all the musical news from the different parts of the world. There are always one or two good continued stories running through the year, and in each number they publish from three to five pieces of the most popular music of the day, full sheet music size, and on good heavy paper. At the end of the year you have twelve numbers, which when bound make a most elegant book, the music alone being worth about $[illegible]. We will send you this magazine and the MINER for $2.00 per year. It is a rare chance and the offer will remain open for a short time. Remit direct to us the price of the two publications. Address MINER, Smethport, Pa.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

No thaw this week.

Did you plant trees yesterday?

The corner loafer is getting 'round again.

Blossburg, Pa., has a new fire engine.

The rink is now open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Few towns in England under 20,000 inhabitants can boast a daily newspaper.

Don't fail to attend the exhibition at the Opera house, next Monday and Tuesday evenings.

Court only lasted three days this week, many of the causes on the list being continued.

Pope Leo XIII is sick unto death, and his great age adds to the precariousness of his condition.

By referring to another column, it is very evident that our friend Enos Grover is no longer playing "a lone hand."

The Coudersport dramatic club has taken to the road. Come over here, our theater goers can stand anything.

Invitations are out for a dance to be given April 23d under the auspices of the Arcanum club. A fine time is guaranteed.

The Prince of Wales pathway through Ireland is not strewn with roses. Can it be possible that Ireland is disloyal.

A Salem girl bet fifty kisses to a new bonnet that Hanlan would win the rowing match. The gentleman is glad Beach won.

A writer in *Bradstreet's* asserts that after 15 years' experience in Iowa he has never known a mortgage foreclosed on a dairy or stock farm.

William Donovan the young champion roller skater, died April 10th, aged about 17 years from over exertion during the recent skating contest at New York.

There are over 7,000,000 logs on Marvin creek, and 15,000,000 on Potato creek above Bullis Bros. mill, awaiting the spring flood. The Union Lumber Co. have purchased the logs on both streams.

There is a delightful little lake on Main street, near the Opera House that needs looking after. The street commissioner should either let the water off or put on a line of steamers and open a summer resort.

First Dude—Why do you hesitate about getting married, Algernon? Second Dude—Aw, I've my weasons, me boy. F. D.—Afwaid you can't support a wife? S. D.—No, me boy. I'm afwaid she can't support me.

The insole of Rev. J. H. Farnham's shoe is a curiosity. It is twenty-two inches in length and eight in breadth. The wearer is a colored clergyman in Chillicothe, N. C. He is six feet eight inches high and weighs one hundred and forty pounds.

We have secured the services of George Osler, Esq., of Harrisburg, one of the best job printers in the state, to take charge of our jobbing department. Our business men can depend upon it that they can have as good work done at the MINER office, and at as low rates as can be done anywhere. Try us.

Some admiring friend has sent President Cleveland a crazy quilt made entirely of Cleveland and Hendricks campaign badges. This is about as close proximity to the senior member of the firm as Mr. Hendricks seems to get nowadays.—*Peoria Transcript.*

Emporium is to be congratulated if the following statement, which appeared in the *Gazette and Bulletin* a few days since comes any where near the truth: "The Cameron *Press* claims that Emporium now has more business places and is doing considerably more business than either Ridgway, St. Marys, Coudersport, Eldred or Smethport—more than any place in Elk, Potter or McKean counties except Bradford, in McKean."

—Some of our "country" exchanges are of the opinion that Dr. Sprague should be continued as P. M. of this borough. He is a No. 1 official and if "civil service" is to be the watchword of this administration he will probably sell postage stamps for a couple of years yet. But one fact should be borne in mind, and that is, that he will not continue in the business because of the solicitation of himself or any of his political friends.

PERSONAL MENTION.

We would deem it a favor if those having friends visiting in this place would notify us by postal or by leaving a notice at this office.

"Tony" Hamon, Jr., is quite ill with the dyptheria.

Miss Simpson, of Wellsboro Pa., is visiting friends in this boro.

W. L. Alexander is home from Jamestown N. Y., for a short visit.

Mrs. D. R. Hamlin and Miss Emma Hamlin, are visiting Buffalo friends.

Chas. Locke, of East Smethport, moved his family to Eldred last Monday.

E. M. Ault, of State Line, now rides on the carriage and works the lever in Bullis Bros. mill.

Sam McCarty is fitting up his little store building in grand style and will open it before long.

Stephen McCoy, Esq., of Ellicottville N. Y., is visiting his brother Dr. W. Y. McCoy of this place.

Charley Miller, of the St. James Hotel, Bradford, listened to the trials of his fellow citizens, in court this week.

Miss Clara Hamlin returned to her studies at Geneva, N. Y., on Monday last, after a short visit home.

W. M. Smither, postmaster at Rew's Run, and A. T. Foster, Esq., of Custer City, were pleasant callers at this office on Wednesday last.

E. N. Taylor, the new and jolly landlord of the Grand Central, leaves in a few days for Nebraska to look after his landed interests in that state.

Commander J. E. Baldwin, of Post 256, Duke Centre, will represent his post at the G. A. R. Encampment which will be held in Gettysburg next month.

D. C. Young and wife returned from an extended tour south on Saturday last. They report an excellent time but say that Smethport is "home" to them.

D. R. Burnham, Esq., of Eldred, the newly appointed overseer of the county poor farm, was in town on Tuesday last. Mr. B. will assume duties about June 1st.

Bro. Wilson, of the *Democrat*, has moved his family into the house lately occupied by E. McSweeney, Esq., who will make Bradford his place of abode for the future.

The countenance of our esteemed friend G. W. King was wreathed in smiles last Tuesday and on enquiring the cause of so much seeming felicity we found out it was a girl of regular weight and surpassing beauty. Yes, we smoke George, but don't let it occur again.

Baptist Church.

Services next Sunday as usual. The subject of the discourse in the morning will be: "The nature and evidence of love to Christ."

In the evening the first of a series of popular lectures on Joseph. Subject, "Early life in Canaan."

Young people's meeting at 6:30 p. m., led by Miss Elnora Georgia.

Preaching at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at Hamlin school house.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

Services Sabbath morning at 10:30, Subject of the discourse: "The Armor of God."

Evening service at 7:30. Subject of discourse: "Who is on the Lord's side."

Fatal Accident.

On Thursday of last week James Traynor, an employee at Bullis Bros. saw mill, State Line, in some manner got caught on a revolving shaft and was so badly injured that he died on the following Friday, leaving a wife and four children.

Smethport Choral Union.

The members of the Union will meet at the office of Haskell and Burdick this (Friday) evening for the purpose of completing the organization of a musical club. All parties interested in musical matters are cordially invited to attend.

By order of Com.

The Tannery.

The parties who have visited Smethport so far, for the purpose of looking up a location for a tannery, would be very glad to come here provided the citizens of our town would build them a first class establishment, buy their first years' supply of bark and present them with from five to ten thousand acres of bark lands. They don't want the earth, but a big slice of it. It is suggested that they try some other locality. They better, as it will not pay to linger here.

Very Loving and Happy.

"I have blue blood in my veins, I'd have you know!" said Mrs. Crimsonbeak to her husband, as a knock-down argument to a discussion they were indulging in at table.

"I thought so," replied Crimsonbeak, sarcastically.

"And why did you think so?" mocked his wife, almost knocking the plaster from the ceiling with her elevated nose.

"Because blood will tell, you know, and that's the kind you are; you can never keep anything to yourself!"

Mighty Strike to Make.

Two unknown democrats were talking over the situation the other day, and one of them was a little inclined to be self important and overbearing in his statements.

"Look a here," said his companion. "You are putting on a good many airs. Who are you, anyhow?"

"I'm nobody just now. But there's no telling what I may be before the week's out. Unknown men have great luck now-a-days. I may be Consul-General to Timbuctoo before to-morrow night."

School Entertainment.

The pupils of our public school, under the efficient management of Prof. McGowan and his corps of able assistants, will give an exhibition at the Kittredge Opera House on Monday and Tuesday evenings of next week, April 20th and 21st. The price of admission has been placed at 25 cents, reserved seats 35 cents. The funds raised will be used towards purchasing a library for the school. This is a commendable enterprise, and we trust the boys and girls may receive abundant encouragement in their undertaking.

A Fine Hall.

The hall in the Backus building which is occupied by the United Workmen, the I. O. O. F., and the G. A. R. lodges has been in the hands of the carpenter, the painter and paper hanger for the past few weeks, and the result is that they now have one of the handsomest lodge rooms in this section. The hall has been completely renovated, raised platforms built along the sides, the entire floor handsomely carpeted with a neat ingrain carpet, the woodwork newly painted and the walls and ceiling decorated with a fine gilt paper. The different lodges are to be congratulated upon having such a cozy room in which to meet and the enterprise shown by the Orders is evidence of growth and prosperity. With a place like this to meet in, the attendance of each order ought to be materially increased.

BUSY BRADFORD.

Spring weather is scarce.

The man with a license petition is on deck now.

Thornton's skating rink is well patronized this spring.

J. H. Graham is about to depart for Mecksburg to enter into business there.

The Coterie Club will give another one of its parties at Orpheus hall, Friday night.

"Hay Blossoms," which is to appear at Wagner's Opera House, Monday evening, is spoken of very highly by the press.

John Chapman has returned from the bedside of Patsey Scanlon, at San Antonio, Texas, and reports a great improvement in Scanlan's condition.

The telegraphic fever has struck nearly all the boys in town, and a large number of them have wires strung between each others' homes. They seem to pick up the art quite rapidly and it is not improbable that the coming generation will consist largely of telegraph operators.

Hoyt's Bad Boy company, which was advertised to appear at the Academy this week, refused to play there after they found out the character of the place, and are showing at Orpheus hall. Abele has sued them for damages before Alderman Graham, but stands a poor show of collecting any.

Mrs. Cummings, an aged woman, living on Pine street, was badly burned last Saturday evening and died yesterday from the effects of her injuries. When discovered, she was lying in a bed which was all on fire and she was rescued with difficulty, but not in time to save her from receiving terrible burns. She was a mother-in-law of W. J. McVey of this place.

Some of the young men who patronize the skating rink are talking of forming a club, who are to wear a regular rink uniform during the summer months. The uniform is to consist of a blue suit with knee pants, red stockings and cap to match. It is said to be a very popular rink costume in the cities and there is no reason why the Bradford boys should not keep up with the times.

A medium from Boston held a seance at a house on Tarport last Saturday evening and the believers in spiritualism were given a chance to see and converse with the shades of their departed relatives and friends. A lawyer from Bradford, who by the way is a freethinker, and believes in nothing, happened to get in the circle, and [illegible] them. He was called out by the "spirit" who informed him that she was the spirit of his late wife. As the gentleman never had but one wife, and she is yet in the land of the living, he began to have very serious doubts as to the "ghost's" veracity. His doubts finally got the best of him and he threw his arms around her, only to discover that the "medium" herself was in his grasp. She tore herself away and rushed back into the "cabinet." An attempt was made by another unbeliever to turn on the lights but it was frustrated by a young lady. A hubbub was of course raised, as the spiritualists hate to have their mediums given away in any such manner, and the cause of the trouble had to leave.

JUNIUS.

April 16, 1885.

MT. JEWETT ITEMS.

It is very cold yet. Will spring ever come?

A. Mellander is replenishing his stock of goods.

Eddie McMahon is doing a thriving business selling papers.

We have several young ladies who are adepts at snow balling.

We are to have a new, neat and large school house erected here soon.

James Doyle's head sawyer, William Whaley, has gone home on a short vacation.

Wonder where T. C. is going to preach next Sabbath? Very likely to his best girl.

Jas. Doyle is intending to remove to Buffalo soon, and T. F. McMahon is contemplating the idea of going to Hacksburg.

Our school closed last Thursday. It is expected that the same teacher, Mrs. Tuttle, will occupy the new school house.

Business would be very good here for a druggist, the weather being so changeable that a majority of the people have bad colds.

Mt. Jewett can boast of a fine hotel and a popular landlord. Mr. W. W. Brewer is always ready and willing to wait upon his guests.

"Spike" Smith, formerly of Bradford, the rule manufacturer, is stopping at J. Doyle's. "Spike" enjoys a good fire and takes it all in, and don't you doubt it.

ALPHA.

Mt. Jewett, Pa., April 14, 1884.

No Pay for Them.

Our townsman, ex-Sheriff Sartwell, is a candidate for Postoffice Inspector. It would be difficult to find a democrat who is better entitled to the recognition which this appointment would give. His democracy is literally "bred in the bone." But it is very doubtful about the ex-sheriff "getting there," or in fact any other candidates for that position. The P. M. General recently issued an order dispensing with the services of fourteen Inspectors after the 30th of this month. The reason given for this action is that congress failed to provide sufficient pay for this branch of the service.

Pass Him Around.

It is very seldom that a dishonest man can be found among the printing fraternity. It is, however, "whispered about town" that an occasional case of a printer who will take a glass of beer can be found. But of the disreputable, lying, whiskey-guzzling, dead-beating-it-all-the-time printers, we will match Mr. Fred. B. Jones, formerly of Newark, N. Y., against the entire tramps of the profession, and will bet "dollars to buttons" on his "taking the cake" without having to walk for it. We are in hearty sympathy with his numerous creditors of this place, whom he left on Friday last, and it is with no pride on our part that we admit his having been employed in the MINER office for several months past.

A Course of Lectures.

Rev. F. H. Gates, pastor of the Baptist church, will begin on Sunday evening next, a course of popular lectures on Joseph, one of the most illustrious characters in Old Testament history. They will occupy ten successive Sunday evenings, and will be given in the order and entitled as follows:

1—Early life in Canaan.
2—Sold into Egypt.
3—Thrown into prison.
4—Deliverance and promotion.
5—Wise management of Egyptian affairs.
6—First visit of his brethren.
7—The second visit of his brethren, and Joseph's revelation of himself to them.
8—His father sent for.
9—Jacob before Pharaoh.
10—The end.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Hats and bonnets of the latest styles can be found at Mrs. Nash's.

DUTIES OF PARENTS TO THE SCHOOLS.

Address Delivered Before the Teacher's County Association at Kane, April 10th and 11th, '85, by County Superintendent, M. O. Campbell.

"It is not good for man to be alone," is a statement true as it is old, and speaks a condition of our existence that is substantiated by all history and our own experience. That man is a gregarious being, no sane man however denied. Being thus constitutionally inclined to seek the society of his fellows, man finds the necessity of preparing himself for such association. He is not a good member of society who always seeks his own wish regardless of his neighbors. In our advanced civilization he is not a good citizen who takes even all that the law allows him. A great deal of unpleasantness can exist inside the letter of the law. When man is brought face to face with the requirements necessary to form good companionship he finds himself to a greater or less extent inclined to seek his own happiness. A pleasant or unpleasant state of society exists in the community just as the one or the other of these natural characteristics prevails. As a number of communities constitute the state or government, so by referring back to what constitutes the community we will there find that the individual man is the principal element of the state. The position which an individual occupies and the privileges he enjoys in a state constitute citizenship. It has ever been the problem of government to furnish a citizenship to harmonize with the feelings of the individual and hold in proper check the unsocial elements of man and give proper stimulus to that which makes him a pleasing companion.

In looking over the history of the world it is interesting to notice the efforts on the part of the rulers to furnish satisfactory governmental machinery for the ruled. For thousands of years after the creation of man the efforts at government were exercised upon the adults, and very little, if any, attention was paid to the children, except those of the higher classes and they were educated to the theory that the rulers must do the governing and that the principal point in political economy was that the ignorance of the masses is the true basis of government. After ages of imperfect governments and dissatisfied peoples it began to dawn upon the world that the child is really the father of the man. Just when the children of all classes began to be instructed it is hard to determine. The Hebrews taught their children, and Solomon said "train up a child," &c. For hundreds of years later Socrates established himself as the great teacher of men. Centuries later, Christ, the founder of our modern civilization said, "Suffer little children," &c., and the "poor have the gospel preached unto them." Yet little was done in the way of enlightening the world. Seven hundred years later we find Charlemagne establishing schools for the education of a people who were wallowing in the excesses of vice, bred by ages of ignorance. Then followed a few years of light, and again ages of ignorance and darkness. Now the world has stepped out into a grand age of enlightenment based upon the principles of the Bible, and in which a totally ignorant man stands an object of pity or a target for ridicule. Continental Europe, England and the United States, present to the world the three school systems which are holding in check the baser sentiments of humanity and stimulating and culturing the nobler elements which fits man for the society of his fellows. In continental Europe every child is compelled to attend the schools in which every manipulation is in the hands of the government. In England the schools are in the hands of the established church. But it is left to the states of America to throw into the lap of the people a school system to take and to do with it just as they please, the government only saying that schools shall exist, and this brings us to the consideration of the subject as it stands on the programme.

THE DUTIES OF PARENTS TO THE SCHOOLS.

Briefly stated, the duties parents owe to the schools are, first, to place themselves in hearty accord with the school authorities, and, second, they should study education, (not technically, but as the term is commonly understood.)

The school authorities are the school law, the directors and the teacher.

Education comprehends the being to be educated and the means employed in his education. The law proceeds upon the assumption, and wisely too, that it has the right to furnish a school system to the people. It uses no argument in the matter but simply says thou shalt and shalt not. The assumption is based upon the theory that the safety of our republic lies only in the intelligence of the people, and right here is the duty of parents to lend hearty sympathy and see that this theory is carried out. We are the present rulers of this country, and the children are to be the next. What would we think of the king or queen of a realm who knew nothing of its history, the date of its birth, the genius and letter of its construction, its laws, its wars, and the effect those wars have had and are having upon civilization and upon the world, or knew nothing of the territory over which he was to preside? We would say at once that such a monarch was totally disqualified for the duties to be performed, and no reasoning, however logical it might be, would change our belief in the least. What shall we say then, what can we say of the voters of this country who know none of these things, and yet who hold the destinies of this nation in their hands and are, by their ballots to guide the ship of state? And where is our hope for the future? We leave you to draw the inference and yet the conclusion is as irresistible in the one case as in the other. But right here lies the duty of parents to the schools in this respect, that they so manipulate their family affairs as to give their children opportunity to become intelligent, conscientious voters. But I wish to refer to some of the particular requirements of the law.

TAXES.

Now schools might exist on voluntary contribution, but the state law assumes the right to say "thou shalt pay tax." Suffice it to say at once without further preliminary, that there is a great deal of talk of the injustice and exorbitance of such tax, and this talk goes a great way towards making schools inefficient. How? Why, by intimidating directors from levying sufficient tax to build houses of the right kind and furnish them with proper appliances. I want to say to all that I never urged upon a board of directors the necessity of a better condition of affairs, that I was not told, "There is so much grumbling about tax, we don't feel that we dare levy more." Now a square house with four bare walls and about three square yards of blackboard, and such, are not enough to warrant a good school, and yet this is what many have. After a proper house is furnished a good school requires many things for the use of the teacher. A library of reference books, dictionary, maps, globe, charts, blackboard around the entire room, with many other things for the convenience of the teacher and pupils. Much of the interest lacking in many schools grows out of the fact that there is nothing to interest with. Besides securing poorly equipped houses this complaint against taxes debars superior teachers and causes frequent changes. Teachers of superior ability will not apply for low wages. Now this is not talk but is a fact, and those who do apply might do much better work than they do if they intended to stay more than one term. The duties of parents is to remedy these defects by not only not opposing the law in this particular, but to urge upon the directors a better condition of affairs. It is very frequently a hard matter to find anybody before election who wants to be a director but immediately after election, everybody is willing to serve. "This thing is wrong, that thing is wrong," the people say, and nothing is right, as they think. Directors are human, and like other people, like to have the good will of their neighbors. By this general, pointless fault-finding, their own better judgment is often overruled. The law makes it one of the duties of directors to select a series of books. After this is done, it becomes the duty of parents for the good of the schools, to see that their children have sufficient work to keep them busy. Those who have never studied the matter, little know the draw-back it is to a school to have pupils therein who have not sufficient books. In the classification of a school all pupils of a grade belong together. Now suppose a class are ready to enter arithmetic, grammar and geography, and one pupil refuses to get, we will say for argument, a grammar. All teachers know, and others can easily see how that one will either play while the rest are studying grammar, or he will study the other books and get ahead of the class. Do you say you do not want your pupil to study grammar? Well, that may be your right as a parent, but I want to say to you that when your child becomes a man he has the right to know English grammar. He may want to be a scholar. Education is almost if not altogether every American's birthright; and while you may under the law claim the right to say he can't study, so and so, your man to be (your boy) can step up to you and in the right of his future citizenship claim instruction in all the elements necessary to a good education. Hence I claim it as one of parents duties to the schools to furnish necessary books for pupils. Next, parents owe a duty to the schools in acknowledging the teacher as the commander-in-chief. Now I want to say that the teacher must have his way in the school if it is to be a success. But I must not argue [illegible] harm is done to schools by fault finding against teachers than in any other way and there is more [illegible] not a superintendent knows of. It is a duty parents owe the schools to visit the schools, and then if there is fault to be found, complain to the directors, as the law directs. On the other hand it is the parents' duty to the schools not to submit to a poor teacher, and there is no need in doing so, for the law is plain in that direction. I did think that I would pass the superintendent by as one of the school authorities, but there is one thing I want to say, which is, that parents owe a duty to the schools by being careful that their children do not appear before the superintendent as teachers before they are qualified, as it may save him some embarrassment and the applicant some humiliation. But should an applicant not be quite up to the standard the friends of the disappointee (who are no doubt parents) should acquiesce in his judgment because it is a duty they owe the schools. The second point is: Education includes the being to be educated and the means employed in his education. The being to be educated is no other than the child, and it is the embryo of the man "who is fearfully and wonderfully made." Fearfully, because he is to be held accountable for his acts and is to occupy a future state which shall be tempered by these acts, and wonderfully, because he is a triune being, physical, intellectual and moral. When we consider the constitution of the child, no one will deny that the teacher ought to understand the mechanism. But I undertake to say that [illegible] the duties parents owe to the schools is to understand the child also, because the work of education can not be carried on under certain rules that give results with mathematical precision, but the teacher must apply certain principles and they are expected to produce certain results. What these principles and results are, depends on the methods of the teacher, and his methods are tempered to a greater or less extent by his knowledge of the child. Now criticism is one of the easiest things in the world, and may be just or unjust. It will be just if the person who makes it knows the constitution of the child, and also knows that the teacher's methods do or do not conform to that constitution. And it may, and doubtless will be very unjust, unless he does know these things. As well might you criticise a surgical operation performed by a skilled physician when you do not understand the human system, nor know the name of the instruments with which he performed the operation. But, finally, the mind of the individual is the part brought into action in the getting of an education, and in order to have it well done, no one will deny that the teacher should understand the mind and its mode of operation, and it is a duty the parents owe the schools to know something of the same in order to judge whether or not the work is well done. For how, I would like to ask, is a parent to judge of the work done on his child when he is ignorant of the mind and its operations? As well might I dictate to Edison his method of constructing a telephone, when I know nothing about the mechanism of a transmitter.

Literary Notes.

An article of very great interest to every farmer is promised for the May number of *Harper's Magazine*, on "Jersey Cattle in America," by Hark Comstock. Portraits are given, from direct photographs, of a number of the most notable butter-producing cows of this stock, one of which, "Alphea," owned by Col. R. M. Hoe, produced under unforced tests over twenty-nine pounds of butter a week; while her granddaughter, "Eurotas," owned by Mr. A. B. Darling, produced seven hundred and seventy-eight pounds of butter in eleven months and five days. The writer, who is one of the best authorities on this subject, gives an interesting sketch of the means taken in the Channel Islands to keep the breed pure, the laws having for a hundred years back excluded all foreign cattle except such as were imported for meat, which had to be slaughtered at the port of arrival; and his remarks on the present state of the stock and its prices in this country are of practical value.

—As heretofore particular attention will be given to our millinery department, as I have made arrangements by which I will receive goods in that line every few days, and be constantly furnished all the leading styles in hats and bonnets.

MRS. NASH.

WAS IT SUICIDE OR MURDER?

Ephriam Baker Found Dying on his Bed Under Circumstances Which Warrant a Thorough Examination—The Inquest being held To-day.

Shortly after noon on Tuesday last the report was circulated on our streets that Ephriam Baker, who resided on Open Brook, about five miles from this place, had committed suicide. Doctors McCoy and Brown were summoned but before they reached his house he was beyond all human aid. The facts as near as we can find out at the present writing, are as follows: Baker was a farmer in comfortable circumstances, aged about 40 years. On Monday afternoon he was in town with his team, and as was his usual habit, became somewhat intoxicated before going home. He arrived home safely and took care of his stock. Then he hitched up his team and started out towards town again. This is all that can be learned of his movements till the next forenoon, when a neighbor of his found his team in the fields, one of the horses dead and the other with his legs broken. The neighbor notified Baker that his team was up there and Baker seemed to have no recollection of any accident happening to either him or the team. He went up and looked at the team, returned home and went to his room. In a few minutes he was found in a dying condition. It is claimed that he took a shotgun and placing the muzzle at his abdomen in some manner, discharged it. Some claim this would be impossible, and say there is foul play. An inquest is being held to-day and the following coroner's jury is empanneled: Col. A. I. Wilcox, J. R. Chadwick, E. L. Keenan, S. Gorton, C. S. King and Wm. Haskill. Drs. Brown and McCoy will hold the post-mortem examination. What the verdict will be is uncertain, there are so many conflicting reports, but the facts given above seem to be the accepted story.

No May Term.

Sheriff A. F. Bannon wishes us to state that the jury drawn for the second Monday of May will be notified that their services will not be required. The reason for withdrawing this jury is that the supreme court for this district will be in session that week and many of the attorneys will be engaged there.

—A Wisconsin man recommends as a cure for potato bugs to plant one or two flax seeds in each hill of potatoes. He says the bugs will shun it every time, and for ten years he has been very successful in growing potatoes.

MARRIED.

GROVER—FALK.—At the residence of the [illegible], at [illegible], Pa., on [illegible], 1885, by G. D. Gallup, Esq., Enos Grover and Sarah H. Falk, both of Norwich township.

WOOD—FRANCIS.—At David Smith, on April [illegible], by Rev. W. Bradley, James S. Wood of [illegible], Lawrence county, Pa., and Fannie J. Francis, of Keating.

To Housekeepers.

Now that house furnishing time has come, we want to impress you with the fact of the many advantages to be obtained at our store. Whoever buys largely buys well. Our goods are largely bought of manufacturers and importers. It is in the business of buying that we are able to sell to your advantage. If you are thinking of Wall Papers, they are here, as great a variety as you could wish for; in the newest things at thirty-two cents a roll. You will pay forty and fifty cents for same papers, in fact some paper men say, we are not selling at that price. Over one hundred styles. If impossible to come here for them send card to us for samples, or for our sample books. Carpets of every description, in only the best makes at lower prices than usual. Suits of parlor furniture of six and seven pieces. Any style of covering you may wish, made by us and warranted first class in every respect at moderate prices. Everything here is what it is sold for and we refund the money when otherwise. Nothing misrepresented. Never but one price. Goods marked in plain figures. 16 26

DUSENBURY BROS. & TRUESDELL,
113 Union st., Olean, N. Y.
ONE PRICE. CASH STORE.

A Card.

I returned last week from New York where I occupied some time in selecting my stock of spring and summer goods. The styles this season are elegant, goods cheap, and as I pay cash for my goods at time of purchase, and sell for cash only, am enabled to offer bargains to customers, and in the future, as in the past, guarantee satisfaction to all who may kindly favor me with their patronage.

MRS. T. D. NASH.

Horses For Sale.

I have at my livery and sales stables on Water street, Smethport, Pa., twenty good horses for sale. Good drivers, heavy draught and all kinds of good, sound horses. Prices reasonable.

14-13. A. T. PALMER.

A Flock of Sheep for Sale.

The subscriber wishes to dispose of a Fine Flock of Sheep consisting of about 40 head with lambs. Terms to suit the purchaser. Inquire of

A. J. BOND.

Smethport, Pa., April 1, 1885. 14-tf.

Attention Farmers!

I have on hand a car-load of fresh Clover and Timothy seed which I will sell at the very lowest living prices.

W. D. GALLUP.

Smethport, April 3d, '85. tf.

H. W. RUBIN this week places on sale a fine stock of new spring hats, the latest style, also gent's furnishing goods, all new styles and of a fine variety.

For Rent.

The Hotel Building located at Hamlin Station on the B. N. Y. & P. R. R. (Clermont Branch.) Building in good locality and excellent repair. Also a Blacksmith Shop for rent at same place, with good set of tools. Terms reasonable. Enquire of

MRS. JOHN DIGEL,
or E. L. KEENAN,
Smethport, Pa.

13-tf.

H. C. WELLS sells the finest cigars in town, try them.

FARMERS, ATTENTION?—All kinds of condition powders for cattle, horses and sheep; at the lowest prices, at H. C. Wells' drug store.

When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA
When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA
When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA

A FULL line of patent medicines at H. C. Wells' drug store, Main St.

A LARGE stock of visiting cards and fancy stationary at Wells' drug store.

FINEST cigars in town at H. C. Wells drug store.

TONIC Laxative Horse Powders, the only guaranteed purely vegetable powder in the market, put up in tin cans. Price 35 cts. Sold by H. C. Wells.

$50 goes if Centaurine fails to help or cure the worst cases of corks, scratches, sore necks or wounds of any kind on horse or man. Sold by H. C. Wells. Price 50 cts.

ALL kinds of smoking and chewing tobacco at H. C. Wells'.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale on reasonable terms, a yoke of well-broke oxen, in good working condition. Any one wishing to buy can get a bargain by calling on

S. J. GIFFORD,
Smethport, Pa.

13-tf.

$500,000 A Year.

Statement of the American, National and United States and Canada Express Companies, Troy, N. Y.

The strength of Rome lay not in her multitude nor in her grain-laden fleets. These were elements of strength, but her never-failing resource lay in the self-control and discipline of Roman soldiers. Discipline—it is the very soul to all the wonderful meaning possessed by the word "veteran." Mr. Benedict, of Troy, is a veteran in the express business. "Thirty-three years," he said to your reporter, "I've stood at this desk." It is the discipline of years of experience which gives him the position he holds in the trust and estimation of these three great corporations. "We have a business of $500,000 a year, and I've been absent from this office hardly a month in all that time, although I must confess that many times I've worked here when suffering great pain, for I have been troubled all my life with biliousness and dyspepsia. My system had become so reduced and weak that I had no appetite, and my digestion wholly disordered. I've tried various remedies, but almost two years ago I happened to hit upon Dr. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY. After using only one bottle or so I began to feel stronger in every way. The great difficulty has been with my digestion, but this seems to regulate it perfectly. I have great faith in Dr. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY. I have bought and given a great deal to the poor around here; those, you know, who have no money to buy medicine of any kind, for there are a great many troubled with billious diseases and suffer on without aid. I always keep FAVORITE REMEDY in the house. I consider it the best remedy for the blood in the market. Well, I must attend to this matter for the western part of the city. Say, you can tell the Doctor I am coming down to Rondout to see him in August. I want to know him." I left the veteran, still at his post, rejoicing in health and grateful to Dr. Kennedy.

LEGAL.

Financial Statement

of the several funds in and for the borough of Smethport for the year 1884:

J. C. Hamlin and A. D. Burbank, Overseers of Poor, in account with Poor Fund:

	Dr.	
To cash from late Poor overseer Kerns	$ 211 38	
To " " " Sturdevant	44 14	
To cash from late Poor overseer Hamlin	114 72	
To duplicate for 1884	551 80	
	922 08	
	Cr.	
By exoneration duplicate '84	4 87	
By Collector A. D. Burbank fees on $547 12 at 5 per cent.	27 35	
By paid Justices Smith & Ford costs relief cases	10 00	
By paid L. V. Valentine boarding, Hurd	10 29	
By paid Mary Connolly boarding Stiner	200 00	
By paid R. Hussey boarding Latimer and another	19 73	
By clothes, provisions, for paupers	85 23	
By wood for paupers	10 63	
By paid physicians, druggists	73 90	
By paid cemetery association and digging two graves	8 50	
By paid keeping tramps	8 35	
By paid for nursing sick	24 [illegible]	
By paid for (2) coffins	21 00	
By paid Hurd expenses	9 00	
By paid Auditors' fees and printing report	9 50	
By paid overseer of the poor Hamlin for 1883-4	55 00	
By paid overseer of the poor Burbank for 1884	50 00	
By amount in hands of overseer Hamlin	276 32	
	$922 08	$922 08

RESOURCES.

Due from Collector Burlingame	24 31
Am't with overseer J. C. Hamlin	276 32
	$300 63

LIABILITIES.

Nothing.

W. D. Gallup, Treasurer, in account with Borough funds for 1884.

	Dr.	
To am't duplicate boro, 7 mills	536 12	
To " " water 2 ½ mills	341 99	
To " " bond 4 mills	550 36	
To " " dog tax	27 00	
To " received from Treasurer Gorton	45 57	
	1502 04	
	Cr.	
By orders paid and cancelled (Road)	554 00	
By orders paid and cancelled (Water)	399 00	
By bonds and coupons paid and cancelled bond	484 00	
By discount on $1292 30 at 5 per cent off	64 61	
By treasurers' com. on $1787 at 2 per cent	35 56	
By am't due the fund	24 87	
	1502 04	1502 04

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding orders	26 00
" coupons	24 00
	50 00

RESOURCES.

Am't in hands of treasurer	24 87	
Liabilities over assets	25 13	
	50 00	50 00

JOHN FORREST,
T. F. RICHMOND,
W. Z. GEORGIA, } Aud'rs.

Smethport, Pa., April 3d, 1885.—14.

Auditor's Report

Of Road and Poor funds of Keating township, for the year 1884:

J. A. McKean, Supervisor, in account with ROAD FUND.

	Dr.	
To orders of county commissioners	$ 1500 00	
To amount of bond fund	2000 00	
To seated duplicate of 1884	1767 73	
To amount transferred from duplicate of W. A. Young	72 10	
	5339 83	
	Cr.	
By amount of work on road as per receipts	3513 96	
By 186 days services, his man and team, at $4 00 per day	744 00	
By 172 days services as supervisor	172 00	
By amount of taxes worked out	733 93	
By exonerations on seated duplicate of 1884	115 75	
By taxes transferred to duplicate of W. A. Young	89 01	
By amount of taxes worked in '84 on duplicate of '83, charged to him at last settlement	62 05	
By amount due at last auditor's report	364 60	
By commission on $4151 12 at 2 per cent	83 03	
By expenses of collecting duplicate	22 40	
	6061 13	
Bal. due Supervisor J. A. McKean		721 30

W. A. Young, Supervisor in account with ROAD FUND.

	Dr.	
To seated duplicate of 1884	1723 97	
To orders of county commissioners	1848 82	
To bond fund of 1884	500 00	
To amount transferred from McKean's duplicate	89 11	
	4161 90	
	Cr.	
By discount on orders	167 00	
By amount of money paid as per receipts	1406 16	
By C. C. Melvin over-draft of former supervisors	231 82	
By paid interest on bonds	75 00	
By 213 days services as supervisor	213 00	
By his men and teams	748 00	
By lumber, stationary, stamps and plow	33 85	
By taxes worked out on road	1102 85	
By exonerations on duplicate of 1884	64 66	
By transferred to duplicate of J. A. McKean	72 14	
By expenses of collecting	28 24	
By commission on $2871 73 at 2 per cent	57 43	
	4217 66	
Bal. due Supervisor W. A. Young		55 55
Outstanding accounts		710 65
" bonds of 1884		2500 00
Total indebtedness of road fund		3276 85

We, the undersigned Auditors of Keating township, having examined the above accounts, do find them as above stated.

A. A. STEPHENS,
O. E. HAVEN, } Aud's.

M. S. Sheldon, Poormaster, in account with POOR FUND.

	Dr.	
To amount due township at last auditor's report	$ 104 44	
To orders from county commissioners	412 50	
To cash on Curtis judgment	22 69	
To cash received of G. N. Barrett	300 00	
	839 63	
Amount of indebtedness	Cr.	
By receipts and vouchers	741 12	
By discount on $412 50 at 12 per cent	49 50	
By 38 days service at $1.00 per day	38 00	
	828 62	
Amount due township		11 41

G. N. Barrett, Poormaster, in account with POOR FUND.

	Dr.	
To amount due last auditor's report	644 96	
To amount drawn from county commissioners	112 50	
To cash received on Curtis judgment	14 44	
To amount on duplicate in hands of M. N. Allen	392 09	
	1163 99	
Amount of indebtedness	Cr.	
By receipts and vouchers	697 [illegible]	
By 32 days services	32 00	
By amount due fund	436 29	
	1165 [illegible]	
Due on duplicate in hands of M. N. Allen, collector		396 [illegible]
Due poor fund	736 87	

We, the Auditors of Keating township, having examined the above accounts do find them as above stated.

A. A. STEPHENS,
O. E. HAVEN. } Aud's.

Keating, March 28, 1885. tf.

ANYBODY Can now make Photographs by the new Dry Plate Process. For 50 cts. we will send post-paid Roche's Manual for Amateurs, which gives full instructions for making the pictures. Outfits we furnish from $10 upwards. Our "PHOTOGRAPHIC BULLETIN," edited by Prof. Chas. F. Chandler, head of the Chemical Department of the School of Mines, Columbia College, published twice a month for only $2 per annum, keeps Photographers, professional or amateur, fully posted on all improvements, and answers all questions when difficulties arise. Circulars and price lists free.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., Manufacturers of Photographic Apparatus and Materials. No. 591 Broadway, New York City. Forty years established in this line of business.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FERNANDO B. SMITH'S
PATENT SPRINKLER
—AND—
Novelty Force Pump.

PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY. SAVE YOUR FRUIT. SAVE YOUR FLOWERS. Save everything that makes home pleasant and profitable. It has no equal. It throws a strong stream sixty feet or more.

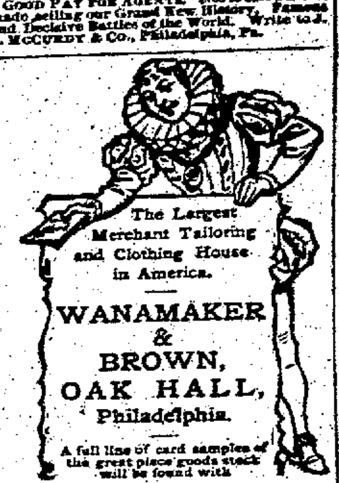
With the Sprinkler attached it spreads the water in a gentle shower or spray. For washing windows or carriages, and showering lawns, gardens and greenhouses, it has no equal. It is adapted to throwing liquid solutions of all kinds to destroy noxious insects and bugs of every nature, on plant, vine or tree, and should be kept in every house, store and factory in the country as a protection against fires.—*Sold by Traveling Agents.*

Send for circulars and price lists.

FERNANDO B. SMITH,
Manufacturer & Patentee,
150 East 4th St., Canton, Ohio.

NAVAL Agents Wanted for Ancient & Modern **BATTLES.** New and Complete Pictorial History of the great Sea fights of the World. By Medical Director SHIPPEN, U. S. N. Address J. C. McCURDY & Co., 630 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

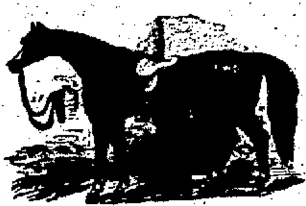
GOOD PAY FOR AGENTS. $100 to $200 per mo. made selling our Grand New History, Famous and Decisive Battles of the World. Write to J. C. McCURDY & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.



M. L. ARMSTRONG,
SALES AGENT,
Smethport, Pa.

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 22y1

A PRESENT OF $50.00
—TO—
Horsemen and Farmers.



CENTAURINE!
—THE GREAT—
Cleansing and Healing Compound

Is positively guaranteed to cure the worst case of Scratches, Corks, Sore Necks, Mud Fever, or Wounds of any kind on Horse or Man. Centaurine has had a local reputation for twenty years, dating back to the fall of '59, when product of petroleum was discovered. This is no advertising dodge. The above $50.00 goes. Ask your druggist what our instructions are in regard to it. Recommendations are loud in its praise. It costs you nothing if it fails to perform what it is advertised to do. Price 50 cents per bottle.

OUR TONIC LAXATIVE
HORSE POWDER
is a purely vegetable preparation, free from any mineral, and has a local reputation with Centaurine. They are put up in tin cans, retaining their medical properties while being used. The only true Tonic and Blood Cleansing Compound in the market. Price 25 cents per box.

Don't forget our
White Pine Petroleum Hoof Ointment
The great assister of nature in softening the hardened and feverish hoofs. Try a package of these valuable preparations, and if they don't prove as represented, get your present. Price 25 cents per box. Manufactured by

WILSON & BRENEMAN,
Pharmaceutists,
KENDALL CREEK, PA.

For sale at H. C. Well's, Smethport, Pa.

C. V. GILLIS,
dealer in
Drugs and Medicines
PAINTS, OILS,
FANCY GOODS, &C.
KANE PA.

SALESMEN WANTED.
A few good reliable men to act as AGENTS for the sale of our NEW FRUITS AND SPECIALTIES; together with a full line of Nursery Stock. Previous experience not essential. For terms, address, giving full name, age and residence, HOOPER, BROTHER & THOMAS, West Chester, Pa. 12-1 mo.

Property Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the personal property hereinafter mentioned, to-wit:

One team of bay mares,
One team of horses, one bay and one chestnut,
One roan horse,
One bay mare,
One team of bay horses,
One red cow,

A lot of sleds, wagons, harness, boats, chains, tools, hay and feed, and other equipments used by James Landrigan on the job of the Ridgway Lumber Company Limited, is the property of said Ridgway Lumber Company Limited, and is left in the possession of said James Landrigan for a limited time only. All persons are hereby notified not to meddle or interfere with said property, except by the consent of said Ridgway Lumber Company Limited.

RIDGWAY LUMBER CO. LIMITED.
R. E. CARTWRIGHT, Supt.

Ridgway, Pa., Sept. 30, 1884. 41-4t.

Great Reduction
IN PRICES.

John C. Hamlin will sell for the next thirty days

Hardware, Paints,
Oils, Stoves, Etc.

At Prices Astonishingly
Low for Cash.

For example:

Nails,	$3 30 per keg.
Building Paper,	2 cts per lb.
Cornell White Lead,	5½ " "
Armstrong & McKilvey White Lead,	" "
Pure Linseed Oil,	60 cts per gal.

Smethport, Pa., Oct. 8, 1884.

Land For Sale.

I have Two Thousand acres of valuable timber lands for sale, situate in Hamlin township, McKean county, Pa., known as the Wiggan Warrants, Nos. 3875 and 3470. All minerals, gas, etc. reserved. D. A. Easterbrook, Esq., of Smethport, will show the lands to parties wishing to purchase. For further particulars address

Joseph Houston,
Hagerstown, or Lock Haven, Pa.

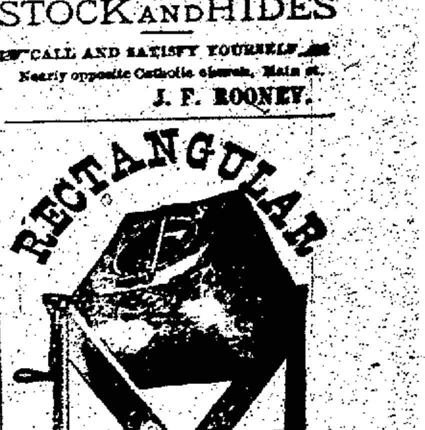
13-6t.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We are Introducing
A new Sewing Machine
which has peculiar
Merits: Desiring to
say more about it
than space will here
permit, we request
your address if you
are at all interested.

Liberal terms to dealers
& protection in territory
The Estey Sewing
Machine.
FACTORY AT BRATTLEBORO

GO TO
ROONEY'S MARKET
Wholesale and Retail,
—FOR A—
Nice Piece of Meat
Fresh, Salt or Smoked,
—FOR—
FRESH & SALT FISH
—AND FOR ALL—
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
I will also pay the highest price for
STOCK AND HIDES
CALL AND SATISFY YOURSELF.
Nearly opposite Catholic church, Main st.
J. F. ROONEY.



We make from the best material Superior Articles of Dairy Goods, Cutters, Models of Churns, ... Improved Dairy Churn, Butter Workers, Lever Worker, Curtis' Factory Box Churn, Rectangular Churn, Great Clock Co., Dog Power. ... have received ... TWO GOLD, FOURTEEN SILVER AND EIGHT BRONZE MEDALS awarded for superiority.

CORNISH, CURTIS & GREENE, Fort Atkinson, Wis.

FARMERS!!
DAVID BRADLEY MFG CO.
CHICAGO, ILLS.

THE
REMINGTON
Sewing Machine,
LIKE THE
REMINGTON RIFLE,
UNEXCELLED BY ANY.
Sure to Give Satisfaction.
General Office, Ilion, N. Y.
New York Office, 283 Broadway.
Buying Agents Wanted.

S. H. CLARKE
BOLIVER, N. Y.
Makes a specialty of
EGGS FOR HATCHING
From Standard Wyandotte, Plymouth Rocks, Rose Comb White Leghorns and
PEKIN DUCKS EGGS
$2 PER 13.
March 24-3 mos.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

QUALITY P BEST QUANTITY

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia. [illegible]

CONSTIPATION!

There is no medium through which disease so often attacks the system as by Constipation, and there is no other ill flesh is heir to more apt to be neglected, from the fact material inconvenience may not be immediately felt from irregular action of the bowels. When there is not regular action the retention of decayed and effete matter with its poisonous gases, soon poisons the whole system by being absorbed into it, causing piles, hernia, headache, impure blood and many other serious affections. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS will immediately relieve, and one bottle will positively cure or relieve any case of Constipation.

"Was troubled for a year with torpid Liver and Indigestion, and after trying everything imaginable used BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. The first bottle revived me and the second cured me entirely."—J. S. Williamson, Rochester, N. Y.

Health is Wealth!

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, [illegible] by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

THOMPSON & WOOD, Druggists,

[illegible], PA.

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Cleanses the Head, Allays Inflammation, Heals the Sores. Restores the Sense of Taste and Smell. A quick & Positive Cure

HAY-FEVER

[illegible]

There is no remedy for suffering from

CONSTIPATION

and all the disease that follow a disordered state of the Stomach and Bowels, which [illegible]

DR. HENRY BAXTER'S

MANDRAKE BITTERS

will give immediate relief.

[illegible]

Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Torpid Liver, Rheumatism, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Apoplexy, Palpitations, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, etc., all of which the [illegible]

[illegible]

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

Price 25 cts. per bottle.

[illegible] Burlington, Vt.

[illegible]

[illegible]

To Dyspeptics.

The most common signs of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, are an [illegible] of the stomach, nausea, flatulency, water-brash, heart-burn, vomiting, loss of appetite, and constipation. Dyspeptic patients suffer untold miseries, bodily and mental. They should stimulate the digestion, and secure regular daily action of the bowels, by the use of moderate doses of

Ayer's Pills.

After the bowels are regulated, one of these Pills, taken each day after dinner, is usually all that is required to complete the cure.

Ayer's Pills are sugar-coated and purely vegetable—a pleasant, entirely safe, and reliable medicine for the cure of all disorders of the stomach and bowels. They are the best of all purgatives for family use.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

Bathing at the California Geysers.

[San Francisco Argonaut.]

Under the bath house was a [illegible] of steam, that bursts out of the ground just reeking with sulphur and iron and all the sweet smelling minerals in the bowels of the earth. Over this a tank had been placed, and by an [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

The rapid showers were delightful. The water came direct from the [illegible] [illegible]

Reading the Dead.

[illegible]

Maryland's Legend of John Brown.

[illegible]

Dollar Diggers.

[illegible] They have carried it [illegible] write almost as well as white people, and some of them have even become [illegible] in San Francisco and the [illegible] their instructors.

A Monument for Artemus Ward.

Mrs. Caroline Brown, the mother of Charles F. Browne (Artemus Ward), having left $500 in her will for a monument to her son, an effort is being made to increase this fund by dime contributions.

A Naval Engagement.

[Brooklyn Eagle.]

In the midst of the engagement, when the air was [illegible] with screaming shot and bursting shell, the admiral on board the American flag ship [illegible] and a [illegible] of the port bow and [illegible] the same time a [illegible] shock. He called to the quartermaster:

"Was that the British ram that struck us?"

The quartermaster saluted.

"No, sir," he said, "it was a Jersey clam boat."

[illegible] the admiral with the [illegible] he knew that all was lost. In twenty minutes the [illegible] lay safely at the bottom of the sea, where the clams [illegible]

Progress in Japan.

[The Current.]

There is nothing quite so amusing as a Japanese statistical report. The progress of the people in civilization is greater than the most rapid ever known in the history of the world. The authorities there have just published a summary of educational works for 1883, showing there were then in the country 28,[illegible] elementary schools, 76,[illegible] teachers and 2,[illegible] scholars. In 1883, 17,[illegible] papers were sold.

The New Dining-Cars.

[National Car Builder.]

The new dining-cars turned out during the current year are of course a great improvement every way upon those that were first built, and there is also a corresponding improvement in their management. There can be no doubt that they have come to stay, as much as [illegible] the [illegible] years ago.

Happy Thoughts in the Night.

For years Mr. Jas. H. Ackley, of 123 West Fayette street, Baltimore, had suffered with neuralgia so that he could hardly sleep. But he wrote: "One night I was suffering very much, and the thought struck me that Brown's Iron Bitters would do me some good and perhaps cure me. It was a happy thought, and to my great joy it has entirely cured me. After using two bottles of it. After three months I have had no return of the symptoms. I cheerfully recommend it as the best tonic I have ever used."

Neuralgia sufferers [illegible]

[illegible] cheaper.

Cream and Cold Weather.

[illegible]

[illegible] this year.

Remarkable Cures from Dennis' Blood, Liver and Kidney Cure.

[illegible]

Testimonials.

[illegible]

In the Store.

[illegible]

Coughs and Colds.

Are the [illegible] result of sudden changes in the weather [illegible] in the bronchial [illegible] consumption. Hamilton's Cough Balsam soothes the irritated membrane, [illegible] assists in removing [illegible] cough [illegible] to those in the last stages of consumption. The croup and whooping cough it is unequalled. Price 25c and 50 per bottle. Sold by A. B. Armstrong and L. B. McCoy.

A PLENTIFUL use of lime around your premises and especially in the cellars may save sickness.

Scientific Investigation.

It is proven that eating [illegible] a direct [illegible] the very Forms of [illegible] Warranted to give immediate relief. Price 25c per box. Sold by A. B. Armstrong and L. B. McCoy.

A man recently died in Kalamazoo from eating too much mince pie.

Ask for "Rough on Coughs," for Coughs, Colds, Sore throat, Hoarseness. Troches 15c. Liquid 25c.

"Rough on Rats" clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

Palpitation, dropsical swellings, dizziness, indigestion, headache, sleeplessness, cured by "Well's Health Renewer."

Ask for "Well's Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick, complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

Rough on Pain Porous Plaster strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains in chest or side, rheumatism, neuralgia.

Thin People. "Well's Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, headache, nervousness, debility. $1.

Whooping Cough and the many throat affections of children, promptly, pleasantly, and safely relieved by "Rough on Coughs." Troches 15c. Balsam 25c.

Mothers. If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Well's Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

Life Preserver. If you are losing your grip on life, try "Well's Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

"Rough on Toothache." Instant relief for neuralgia, toothache, faceache. Ask for "Rough on Toothache." 15 and 25c.

Pretty Women. Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity. Don't fail to try "Well's Health Renewer."

Catarrhal throat affections, hacking, irritating coughs, colds, sore throat, cured by "Rough on Coughs." Troches 15c. Liquid 25c.

"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ring worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

[illegible] Rough on Coughs. Troches 15c. Balsam 25c.

TEACHERS. $[illegible] per month [illegible] for spring [illegible] J. C. McCurdy & Co., Phil'a.

SPRING WITHOUT BLOSSOMS

Late in Life to Look for Joy—Yet Never Too Late to Mend.

[illegible]

Thousands Has Sent to Their Graves.

[illegible]

Thousands Upon Thousands!

[illegible] Hop Bitters.

A Losing Joke.

A prominent physician of Pittsburg, [illegible] Hop Bitters [illegible]

Fees of Doctors.

The fee of doctors at $3.00 a visit would tax a man for a year, and in need of a daily visit, over $1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the $1,000 and all the year's sickness.

Given up by the Doctors.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die, from kidney and liver trouble!"

[illegible]

ANTICIPATE [illegible] spring [illegible]

Boils and Carbuncles.

These are the [illegible] of the human system. They [illegible] They are [illegible] by the use of Brown's Iron Bitters. Messrs. Dandy & Railman, druggists, [illegible] say: "We sell lots of Brown's Iron Bitters. All who use it seemed pleased. We hear not one complaint."

A BUFFALO [illegible] pony has been trained to [illegible] on roller skates.

A Scotch Minister Once Said

No woman could bear pain as well as a man. This is not so. Mrs. Edwd. Myers, of Rondout, N. Y., submitted to the operation of the removal of her hand without taking ether. Dr. Kennedy, also of Rondout, N. Y., who performed the operation, said he never saw such heroism. The lady's disease was erysipelas, and afterwards the Doctor gave her "Favorite Remedy" to cleanse the blood. Mrs. Myers is now well and strong.

LOCAL MISCELLANY

Some sash ribbons are eight inches wide, and of Oriental gayety.

To act upon the Liver and Bile take small doses of Sheila's Little Mandrake Pills.

BLACK TENNIS is an interesting game, to those who understand it.

[illegible] of Sheila's [illegible] Cough Syrup [illegible]

An Adrian man has invented a frame to support roller skaters, [illegible]

[illegible] Hunt's Remedy.

[illegible] a pint of happiness.

[illegible] Hunt's Kidney [illegible]

[illegible] Dr. Thomas [illegible]

Mr. McLane, the new Minister to France, [illegible] Paris in 1830.

[illegible]

[illegible] Burdock Blood Bitters.

[illegible]

[illegible] Dr. Bull's [illegible] Loy's [illegible]

ON THE SHOT TOWER.

Thrilling Experience of Men who work on High Places.

"Do I feel dizzy like when I work on high places? No, I don't. I've got kind o' used to it, but when you hear a man tell you he'd just as leave work on the outside of a tower two or three hundred feet in the air, you can put him down as a liar. He knows his risk and takes a good deal of care, you bet. He don't skip around as he would if he was on the street, no sir."

I'm a lightning-rod fixer. I go outside of the highest steeples in the country, and I've been in places where you couldn't get anybody else to go."

This conversation took place not long ago in the city of Baltimore, where there is one of the highest shot towers in the world—over three hundred feet from the pavement, at the corner of Fayette and High streets. A few years ago it took fire and the flames were seen over a hundred and fifty miles at sea. The tower is of brick, immensely thick, and was in no wise structurally injured by the fire, though it was as hollow afterward as a telescope.

"Yes," said the lightning-rod man, "a great while ago a man went up to re-gild the cross on Ascension Church in this city. He lashed himself fortunately to the upright, and well he did, for he happened to look down and lost his head, becoming giddy, and didn't come to for some moments. He managed to come down somehow, but they had to send another man up to finish the job.

"Well, sir, perhaps you saw that about a year ago I fell from the front of a building on Baltimore street, dropped forty-two feet and struck on a pile of packing boxes. They took me up for dead, but I was only stunned and didn't break a bone, though I was a good deal bruised and somewhat stiff the next day. The hitch in my rope slipped somehow. I'm sure I can't tell how—never had one of my knots slip before.

"But here's what I want to tell you. You see that shot tower. An hour before I fell from the Baltimore street store I was hanging on a little saddle ten feet below the top of that shot tower, on the outside, fixing the lightning rod. If I had come down there I wouldn't have been talking here, would we?"

"No, indeed," said the interlocutor.

"Don't you ever feel nervous and don't you ever take anything to steady your self?"

"I was pretty shaky for a day or two after my fall. Lots of my friends put me on a course of Peruna. The fall had shaken me up a good deal more than I thought, and my muscles somehow seemed a little 'gone.' But I felt so much better even after taking part of a bottle, that I kept right on taking it and have now taken nearly five bottles and feel as right as a trivet. My wife has used it in the house a good deal, and reading about Manalin and its efficacy in cases where ladies are in delicate health, she is using it to great advantage herself, and we intend never to be without it in the house.

"Oh, I suppose it's a good deal in using oneself to work in these high places, but we don't get paid as we ought to. People don't think of the risk we run and I think it's an outrageous swindle to charge them so for an hour's work. I wish there wasn't another man in the business. I'd have a corner in the market and I charge em $50. Hey? Ha, ha!"

Samson's Legs and Locks.

When Delilah clipped off Samson's locks that mighty athlete at once became "as other men." If it could be proved that the possession of luxuriant hair would enable men to rip open lion's jaws, Hiscox & Co. would be driven wild in the effort to supply enough of Parker's Hair Balsam to meet the demand. As it is the Balsam prevents your hair from falling out, and restores the original color if faded or gray. Besides it is a great addition to the toilet table simply as a dressing.

WHAT can the trouble be with the little frogs—they don't peep?

FROM R. F. FERRIS, P. A. M., R. I. Bank, N. J. "I have been troubled with Catarrh severally for several years that it seriously affected my voice. I tried Dr. ——'s remedy with not the slightest relief. One bottle of Ely's Cream Balm did the work. My voice is fully restored and my head feels better than for years."

BLANK PRINTING.

THE MINER JOB ROOMS are abundantly supplied with facilities for doing the Blank Printing. We make a specialty of this class of printing and challenge comparison of our work and prices with that of any first class Blank Printing House. We keep in stock all the usual forms of LEGAL and CONVEYANCING, JUSTICE'S, CONSTABLES and TOWNSHIP BLANKS, and print on short notice any style and form desired. Samples, estimates and prices furnished on application. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

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We refer here to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div., and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms and references to actual clients in your own state or county, write to C. A. SNOW & CO., Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C. Oct. 24, '84-6 mos.

Land Office of the Bingham Estate.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penna., Feb'y 25, 1879.

[illegible] are hereby cautioned against going upon the unsold lands of this estate without proper authority therefor. An unauthorized entry upon the lands of the estate, by any person for any purpose, will make such person or persons liable to prosecution for trespass.

Persons who have bought or leased lands of this estate have deeds, contracts or leases. The deeds give exact descriptions of the lands to which they refer, and the contracts and leases have on them drafts which show their location. All claims to rights or privileges on lands of this estate unaccompanied by such evidence are without foundation, and will not be recognized.

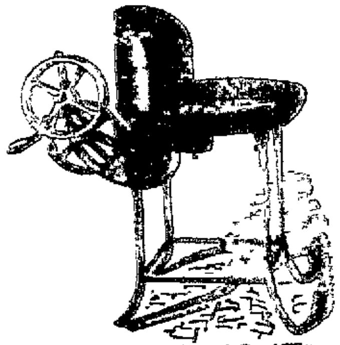
ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.

34-tf 16 '81

Cleveland Steam Gauge Co.

[illegible] Manufacturers of

Watson's Portable Forge,



Watson's Forge Blower. Watson's Hand Blower.

Holt's Patent Steam Gauges

For Locomotives and Stationary Engines.

[illegible]

[illegible] 13, 15 AND 17 WEST STREET

[illegible] Superior Street, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

THE CHINESE WRITTEN LANGUAGE

Forty-Four Thousand Different Characters—"Pigeon" English.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

The Chinese written language is the nearest approach there is to the Egyptian hieroglyphic, and so close is the resemblance as to lead many scholars to suspect that the two have a common origin.

"The Chinese written language consists of about 44,000 different characters, each being a complete word and having its own name and signification. There is no alphabet. There are, however, 214 radicals, some one of which forms a part of every other character in the language. I know not how any clearer conception can be imparted than to imagine our alphabet increased to 44,000 characters, each having not only its own sound, but conveying a distinct idea. Suppose, then, that A means house, B means fire, C means table, and so on through the list, and the difficulty of learning Chinese is better seen. Less than 5,000 characters are employed in the Four Books of Confucius, and a knowledge of about 10,000 will enable one to read any ordinary Chinese book. No Chinese scholar knows all the characters in his own language. The most learned will sometimes meet with a character of which he knows no more than you do, but he sees which one of the radicals enters into its composition, and thus from the dictionary, ascertains its meaning.

At Canton an abominable jargon has sprung up from the efforts of some of the natives to learn our language. It is called 'pigin English,' pigin being the nearest approach a Chinese tongue can make to the word 'business.' It is almost as hard to learn as the Chinese. I noticed one day that all the junks had two eyes painted on the bow, and asking the reason, was told: 'S'pose have catchee eye, how fashion can see, wanchee walkee water!' My servant came to tell me his father had died and he wanted to attend the funeral, and proffered his request in these words: 'My one piecee ole fader have make atchee [illegible] wanchee go dat [illegible] allee [illegible]' Chinese are fond of having articles in pairs. Seeing one wearing two watches, one in each breast pocket, with the fobs dangling, I asked why he wore more than one. 'S'pose one piecee cat her sick, no can talkee, dat udder piece can talkee.'

Gems in the Treasury Vault.

[Washington Cor. Chicago Inter Ocean.]

In the bond vault of the treasury is a quantity of diamonds and other precious stones which have a queer history. Their value is variously estimated at from $50,000 to $100,000. There is a bottle four or five inches long filled with glistening diamonds and besides these a large number of separate stones of various kinds. Some of them are set in beautiful gold ornaments intended for personal wear. Most of them have been in the custody of the treasury officials for forty-five years. These were sent to President Van Buren in 1839 by the Imam of Muscat, a country of Asia, as a testimonial in recognition of some service to that country by his administration. Just what it was nobody appears to know. Van Buren could not accept them for himself, although it was the desire of the donor that he should do so, by reason of the clause in the constitution which forbids any person connected with the government accepting any present or decoration from any foreign power or potentate. To have returned them would have been an insult to the royal giver, and what to do with them was a question that puzzled the presidential mind. They were finally turned over to the treasury, and there they remain until this day. The entire collection has accumulated in a similar way.

Other presents were sent to government officers by kings and princes, who had not read the constitution of the United States, and nothing could be done with them except to stow them away in the vault. They do not have any definite owners, and they bear about the same relation to the government that unclaimed packages do to an express company.

The Artificial Production of Oysters.

[New York Cor. Philadelphia Record.]

There has been trouble among the oysters all summer. Star fish and other natural enemies have been numerous, and in some cases the beds have been almost depopulated. This has led dealers in the bivalves to look more closely into the matter of the artificial production of oysters in small salt water ponds, and some experiments have been made in this direction, which during the past week have turned out to be most successful. Fish Commissioner Blackford, who heads the trade in Washington market, says that he now regards the question of artificial production of oysters as settled. An appropriation of $5,000 has been expended in the experiments, and it is regarded as money well invested, since at one time this summer it looked as if most of the oysters in this vicinity would be entirely destroyed.

The Wise Mule.

[New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

During a chat with the foreman of the street car stables, James E. Barry, the subject turned to a discussion of the characteristics of horses and mules. He has been a close student of both, and the result of his experience is that the mule is entitled to the highest rank in sagacity.

Mr. Barry went on to say that the superiority of the mule is shown in his absolute refusal to put his foot in a hole in a bridge or crossing. Horses seem to endeavor to find a hole, if there is any lying around, and break their legs. This the mule will not do, nor can he be forced to advance if he thinks there is danger. "The horse," said Mr. Barry, "has more courage, the mule more sense."

It has been an amusing study at one of the stables to watch a sly, mischievous little mule that is rather too fond of liberty. It seems that the mules are fastened to their stalls by a chain, on the end of which is a crosspiece of iron, which is slipped lengthwise through a hole in the stall, and when extended crosswise over the hole prevents the chain being withdrawn. This mule, when standing in his manger, with his teeth and tongue manages to slip the cross piece attached to the chain out of the hole, and then cautiously backs out the full length of the chain and surveys the field. If there be a stableman in sight he re-enters the stall and waits demurely till the coast is clear, when he comes out quickly and makes a dash of liberty and the street. Sometimes it requires all hands to catch him and bring him back.

In the yard of one of the down-town stables there is a post to which four mules are generally tied after being curried. There was recently one mule there that was fond of slipping its chain, tag through the ring in the post, and then, to allow its mates to share in its liberty he loosened the others. This he did so often he had to be closely watched.

Adoption by the Six Nations.

[Chicago Times.]

Among the Six Nations Indians the receiving of a white man into their confederation is a matter of great pomp and jubilee. They consider such a course an acknowledgment of the superior nobility of the red man. Charles W. Hutchinson, an ex-mayor of Utica, N. Y., has been adopted recently into the Seneca tribe of Indians. He goes by an unpronounceable name, signifying corn planter. As the Indians regard maize as their principal article of food, and give several corn-dances in thanksgiving of that crop, the selection of this name implies a high honor. Governor Squires, of Washington territory, accompanied the mayor and a large party of Uticans to the Onondaga Indian reservation, headquarters of the councils of the Six Nations, where the adoption of ex-Mayor Hutchinson took place. There was music by an Indian band, a nude Indian performed pagan rites, speeches by dusky sachems, a big powwow and dance, and Charles W. Hutchinson became a Seneca Indian of the Wolf clan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion
Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

CENTAUR LINIMENT

An absolute cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Pain in the Back, Burns, Galls, &c. An Instantaneous Pain-relieving and Healing Remedy.

"THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME."

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Illustrated by the use of a Buggy made by T. T. Haydock, which is not only the Leading Buggy in this picture, but THE LEADING BUGGY OF AMERICA. Ask your dealer for the T. T. Haydock's Safety King Bolt and Fifth Wheel. [illegible] HAYDOCK BUGGY, with the Haydock Safety King Bolt and Fifth Wheel [illegible] over any other

[illegible] picture will be furnished on a large card, printed in elegant style, to anyone who will agree to frame it.)

[illegible] STAMP.]

Send for Catalogue and Wholesale Price List.

T. T. HAYDOCK,
Cor. Plum and Twelfth Sts., CINCINNATI, O.

AGENTS WANTED WHERE WE HAVE NONE! NO INVESTMENT SO PROFITABLE!

Estey Organ Co.
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ESTEY
ESTEY ORGAN

When the word Estey or the word Organ is mentioned, they each suggest the other, so widely known and so popular are the instruments and the makers.

Five letters in each of the two words are reminders of enjoyment in multitudes of homes. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free to all applicants.

CATARRH IN THE HEAD,

From little Catarrh of the Stomach (Dyspepsia), the early stages of Consumption, Asthma, Hay Fever and all diseases of the NOSE, THROAT and LUNGS CURED by a new and SUCCESSFUL SYSTEM.

Not a douche, snuff, nor patent medicine.

[illegible] Send for book on Catarrh containing references and diagnostic blank free. Address [illegible]

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OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF "EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN," full of valuable cultural directions, containing three colored plates, and embracing everything NEW and RARE in SEEDS and PLANTS, will be mailed on receipt of stamps to cover postage (6 cents). To customers of last season sent FREE without application.

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35 & 37 CORTLANDT ST.
NEW YORK.

$200,000 in presents given away. Send us 5 cents postage, and by mail you will get free a package of goods of large value, that will start you in work that will at once bring you in money faster than anything else in America. All about the $200,000 in presents with each box. Agents wanted everywhere, of either sex, of all ages, for all the time, or spare time only, to work for us at their own homes. Fortunes for all workers absolutely assured. Don't delay. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 52-1y

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

—THE—

D. W. Miller Carriage Co.

Manufacture a large variety of LIGHT and HEAVY CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, CARTS, BUGGIES, WAGONS, &c., After the most approved designs at the very lowest prices consistent with good workmanship.

—50,000 vehicles—

of our manufacture now in use in this and [illegible] attest the excellence of [illegible] the universal satisfaction which they give. Every vehicle is WARRANTED.—Special attention will be given to mail orders.

CATALOGUES FREE.

D. W. Miller Carriage Co.,
[illegible] 8th St., Calvert St. and Eggleston Ave.,
CINCINNATI, O.

Michigan Buggy Co.
KALAMAZOO, Mich.

Wholesale Manufacturers of all kinds of Open and Top BUGGIES and ROAD CARTS. Agents wanted everywhere. Write for catalogue and price list. FINE WORK A SPECIALTY

We also manufacture a full line of CUTTERS, including Swell Body, Portland, Square Box two seat Portland and Fancy Sleighs.

Send for cuts and prices before purchasing.

MICHIGAN BUGGY CO.,
KALAMAZOO, Mich.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE DIVISION TIME TABLE. In effect April 6, 1885.

Daily Except Sunday

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM JUNCTION EASTWARD.

[illegible] a. m.—Day Express for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m., New York 9.35 p. m., Baltimore 6.55 p. m., Washington 8.20 p. m. Pullman Parlor car through from Williamsport to Philadelphia.

8.50 p. m.—Erie Mail for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m., New York 11.30 a. m., Baltimore 8.30 a. m., Washington 9.35 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train from Erie to Philadelphia, and from Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington and through passenger cars from Erie to Philadelphia and from Williamsport to Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

11.15 a. m.—Erie Mail for Erie and all intermediate stations with through Pullman Palace car and through passenger coaches to Erie.

7.10 p. m.—Niagara Express for Kane and intermediate stations with through passenger coaches to Kane.

THROUGH TRAINS for EMPORIUM JUNCTION FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia 7.40 a. m., Baltimore 7.30 a. m., arriving at Emporium Junction 7:10 p. m., with through Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport. Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m., Philadelphia 11.20 p. m., Washington 10.20 p. m., Baltimore 11.40 p. m., arriving at Emporium Junction 11.15 a. m., with through Pullman Palace sleeping cars from Philadelphia to Erie and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

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It contains every improvement that inventive genius, skill and money can produce.

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EVERY ORGAN WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

These excellent Organs are celebrated for volume, quality of tone, quick response, variety of combination, artistic design, beauty in finish, perfect construction, making them the most attractive, ornamental and desirable organs for homes, schools, churches, lodges, societies, etc.

ESTABLISHED REPUTATION, UNEQUALED FACILITIES, SKILLED WORKMEN, BEST MATERIAL, COMBINED, MAKE THIS

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Instruction Books and Piano Stools.

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The Chicago Cottage Organ Co.
Corner Randolph and Ann Streets,
CHICAGO, ILL.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

BUFFALO NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Time Table takes effect Nov. 23, 1884.

NORTHWARD.			STATIONS.	SOUTHWARD.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	Ar. Lv.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
7 [illegible]	1 10	[illegible]	Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	7 [illegible]	East Aurora	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	7 37	Sardinia Jun.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	7 11	Arcade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Machias	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 57	[illegible]	[illegible]	Franklinville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hinsdale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Olean	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 15	[illegible]		Bradford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
p.m.	a. m.	a. m.	Lv. Ar.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
[illegible]	[illegible]		Portville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Eldred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Larrabees	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Port Allegany	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Emporium	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
p.m.	a.m.		Lv. Ar.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
[illegible]			Harrisburg		[illegible]	
11 20			Philadelphia		7 [illegible]	
[illegible]			New York		[illegible]	
[illegible]			Baltimore		[illegible]	
[illegible]			Washington		[illegible]	
p.m.		a.m.	Lv. Ar.		a.m.	

Sunday Trains.—Leave Buffalo [illegible] p. m., arrive Olean 7.16 p. m., leave Olean 7.15 a. m., arrive Buffalo 10.[illegible] a. m., stopping at all stations.

North'd.			ROCHESTER DIVISION.	South'd.		
p. m.	a. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rochester	7 4[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	11 [illegible]	[illegible]	Terminal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	10 45	[illegible]	Scottsville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Avon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	10 17	7 47	Fowlerville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cuylerville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mt Morris	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	9 15	[illegible]	Tuscarora	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Portage	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Fillmore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Caneadea	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Belfast	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Cuba	[illegible]	[illegible]	p.m.
[illegible]	[illegible]		Hinsdale	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]		Olean	[illegible]	[illegible]	
p.m.	a.m.		lv ar	p.m.	p.m.	
	9 [illegible]	[illegible]	ar Nunda lv	[illegible]		[illegible]
	8 45		lv Swains ar	[illegible]		
	a.m.			a.m.	p.m.	p.m.

CLERMONT BRANCH.

L'v Northw'd		STATIONS.	L'v Southw'd	
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
3.10	9.20	Larrabees	11.40	5.36
2.52	9 10	Frisbee	11.52	6.00
2.42	9 00	Farmers Valley	12.02	6 1[illegible]
2.30	8 40	Smethport	12.14	[illegible]
2.10	8.20	Crosby	12.29	6.42
2.05	8.10	Colegrove	12.33	6.47
2.00	7.55	Hamlin	12.37	6.5[illegible]
1.45	7.30	Wernwag	12.54	7 12
1.30	7.00	Clermont	1.10	7.30

Narrow Gauge System.—Trains leave Olean for Bradford 8.00, 11.00 a. m., 3.10 p. m., arrive Olean 9.45 a. m., 4.00, 6.00 p. m. Leave Eldred for Bradford 7.45, 11.35 a. m., 6.06 p. m., arrive Eldred 9.13 a. m., 3.00, 1.26 p. m. Leave Bradford for Kinzua 7.00, 10.00 a. m., 4.26 p. m., arrive Bradford 11.25 a. m., 3.25, 8.00 p. m. Sunday Trains.—Leave Olean 3.30 p. m. arrive Olean 11 00 a. m.

Trains are run on Eastern Time.

Pullman Sleeping Cars between Erie and Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington on trains leaving Buffalo at 3.40 p. m., arriving Buffalo 7.00 p. m.

☞ Tickets sold and baggage checked to all principle points.

Get Time Tables giving full information from Company's Agents.

GEO. S. GATCHELL, Gen'l Sup't.
J. A. FELLOWS, Gen. Pass'r. & T'k. Agt.
No. 41, Exchange St. Buffalo, N. Y.

THE ERIE NARROW GAUGE SYSTEM.

BRADFORD, BORDELL & KINZUA RAILROAD, and BRADFORD, ELDRED & CUBA RAILROAD. Takes effect Dec. 25, 1884.

			STATIONS.			
6 00	1 05	9 25	ar Bradford lv	[illegible]	2 40	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kinzua Jn.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aiken	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Simpson	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Smethport	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	New City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rixford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Duke Centre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Eldred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bullis Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ceres	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Little Genesee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bolivar	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Allentown	[illegible]	[illegible]	
5 20	9 25		ar Wellsville lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	
p.m.	a.m.			p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
p.m.	a.m.		N. Y. L. E. & W. RR.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
[illegible]	8 10		Hornellsville	[illegible]	7 25	
[illegible]	[illegible]		Corning	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]		Elmira	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]		Binghamton	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]		New York		7 10	
p.m.	p.m.			p.m.	a.m.	

Sunday Trains leave Smethport at [illegible] a. m. arriving at Bradford at 11.30 a. m. Returning leave Bradford at 2.30 p. m. arriving at Smethport at 4.40 p. m.

B. C. WILLIAMS, Gen. Manager. JNO. C. McKENNA, Gen. Pass. Agt

CUBA BRANCH. To take effect Jan. 1, 1884.

Westward.		Stations.	Eastward.	
26	24		25	27
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.
4 27	9 07	Ar. Cuba Lv	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 30	7 25	Lv. Little Genesee ar	11 42	[illegible]
1 15	7 19	Bolivar	11 46	[illegible]

B. C. WILLIAMS, Gen'l Man'gr.
JNO. C. McKENNA, G. P. A.

ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG R. R.
New Time Table, take effect Monday, Feb'y 17 1884

ROCHESTER DIVISION.

EASTWARD.			STATIONS.	WESTWARD.		
Acc.	Mail	Exp	Eastern Time.	Mail	Exp	Acc.
a. m.	p. m.	p. m.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	ar Rochester lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Scottsville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mumford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Leroy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pavilion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wyoming	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Warsaw	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Silver Lake Jun	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gainesville	[illegible]	[illegible]	
a.m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pike	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bliss	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Farmersville	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Machias	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ashford	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ellicottville	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bradford Junc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	ar Salamanca lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]		Carrollton	[illegible]		
	[illegible]		Limestone	[illegible]		
	[illegible]		ar Bradford lv	[illegible]		
	[illegible]		Custer City	[illegible]		
	[illegible]		Johnsonburg Jun.	[illegible]		
	[illegible]		Ridgway	[illegible]		
	[illegible]		Little Toby	[illegible]		
	[illegible]		Brockwayville	[illegible]		
	[illegible]		Falls Creek	[illegible]		
	[illegible]		DuBois	[illegible]		
	[illegible]		Sykes	[illegible]		
	[illegible]		Big Run	[illegible]		
	[illegible]		Punxsutawney	[illegible]		
	[illegible]		lv Clayville ar	[illegible]		
	a.m.			p.m.		

[illegible]

BUFFALO DIVISION.

EASTWARD.			STATIONS	WESTWARD.		
Exp	Mail	Exp		Mail		
a.m.	p.m.			a.m.	p.m.	
[illegible]	7 25		Ar Buffalo Lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	
			William St. Dep			
8 47	[illegible]		Orchard Park	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]		West Falls	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]		Golden	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]		Springville	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]		West Valley	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]		Ashford	[illegible]	[illegible]	
a.m.	p.m.			a.m.	p.m.	

☞ Trains leaving Buffalo make direct connections at Ashford with all trains on the Rochester Division for all points east and west on this line.

The Express trains connect at Buffalo with N. Y. C. & H. R. R. for points east, with L. S. & M. S. R. R., Michigan Central R. R., and Grand Trunk, for all points in Michigan and West; at Salamanca with N. Y. P. & O. R. R. for the west, and Erie R. R. for the east. The Express Trains leaving Buffalo connect at Salamanca with N. Y. P. & O. and Erie railroads for points east and west; at Bradford with Narrow Gauge system for all points in Oil Regions; at Johnsonburg for all points on the P. & E. R. R. The afternoon Express from Buffalo connects at Falls Creek with A. V. R. R. for Pittsburgh and points east and west. Passengers from Pittsburgh for Buffalo and Rochester and intermediate stations, should take the Allegheny Valley R. R. train leaving Union depot, Pittsburgh, at 8.20 p.m. Buffalo passengers take Belt Line R. R. for William Street depot.

Connections for east and west are made at Rochester with the New York Central & Hudson River R. R.; and at Salamanca with the N. Y. P. & O. R. R. for Jamestown, Mansfield, Cincinnati, Chicago and the west, also with the Erie R. R. for Hornellsville, and eastern points; at Bradford with the Narrow Gauge System to all points in the oil regions; at Ridgway with P. & E. R. R. for Emporium, Williamsport, Philadelphia and Baltimore; at Falls Creek with Allegheny Valley R. R. for Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, St. Louis and the west and south.

I. E. EMERY, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
JAS. T. GARDNER, Gen'l Superintendent.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY Railroad Time Table, takes effect Monday, Sept. 1, 1884

AR. EASTW'D.		STATIONS.	L'V WESTW'D	
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
7.15	1.15	Coudersport	7.45	4.00
7.12	1.06	Hammonds	7.48	4.05
[illegible]	[illegible]	Olmsted	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Nelsons	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Knowlton	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Roulette	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pomeroy Bridge	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Burtville	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	River Spring	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Coleman	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Port Allegany	[illegible]	[illegible]

Trains run on eastern standard time.

B. A. McCLURE, Sup't.

MEN and WOMEN AGENTS WANTED

[illegible] Nursery Stock, The Best [illegible] Good Salary and Expenses Paid. OUTFIT FREE. No experience needed. JAMES E. WHITNEY, (Nurseryman,) Rochester, N. Y. Name this paper.